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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—A paper repeatedly from the Post-office, or refused to take name or address from office, whether subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

OUTRAGE UPON A BRITISH SUBJECT—RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE—THE BASQUE PROVINCES.

LONDON, May 6.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Madrid says the outrage at Malaga, in which a British subject, a sailor belonging to Gibraltar, was shot and allowed to bleed to death en board the Clementina, a contraband vessel, by Spanish revenue officers, proves to be worse than at first assumed. The victim was buried without a *post-mortem* examination, and the Spanish authorities refused to inform the British Consul of his name.

MADRID, May 6.—The Congress yesterday, by a vote of 163 to 12, rejected an amendment to the religious clause of the constitution, which proposed that Dissenters should be restricted to private worship. The Minister of Justice declared that Dissenters would enjoy the same civil rights as Catholics.

The *Imparcial* states that the delegates from Biscay, being unwilling to accept so serious a responsibility, have resolved to retire from the negotiations respecting the *fueros*, and will leave the Government to act as it sees fit.

The Archbishop of Seville is dead.

SAN SEBASTIAN, May 5.—The Committee of the municipality have refused to allow the delegates sent to Madrid to negotiate with the Government relative to the *fueros* upon the basis proposed by Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo, that the Basque Provinces and Navarre must submit to the conscription and pay taxes like other provinces.

England.

GREAT BRITAIN NOT JEALOUS OF RUSSIA—THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

LONDON, May 5.—In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Disraeli, replying to a motion of Mr. Cochrane, Conservative member for the Isle of Wight, for the production of the papers relative to the Russian conquest of Knokand, said the Government did not regard the natural development of the Russian Empire with jealousy. He believed the understanding between England and Russia was never better than now. The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, in reply to the question of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, whether the United States Government had given notice of the abrogation of the extradition clause of the Ashburton Treaty, said that it was untrue that Mr. Fish, the American Secretary of State, had officially communicated to the British Government, on Tuesday night last, the decision of the United States Government to abrogate the tenth clause of the Treaty of 1842, or that any such communication had been since received.

COMING TO THE CENTENNIAL.

LONDON, May 6.—The *Times* says the Cunard Line steamer Bothnia, which sails from Liverpool to-day for New York, takes out Isaac Lowthian Bell, a member of Parliament for Hartlepool; Colonel Rich and Major Noble, the Judges appointed to represent Great Britain at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. Sir Sidney Waterlow, Judge of the Printing Department, goes in the steamer City of Berlin, which leaves Liverpool for New York on Thursday next.

The rowing and boat clubs of the Dublin University have organized a joint representative crew of four to take part in the contests at Philadelphia, consisting of Messrs. Pentland Hickson, of the Rowing Club, and Messrs. H. E. and C. B. Barrington, of the Boat Club, the latter being stroke ore. The crew practice daily, and are already in good form. It is probable that Mr. Lobatt, of the University Rowing Club, will take over a scull as a private individual.

Italy.

AN OFFICIAL DENIAL.

ROME, May 6.—The *Official Gazette* authoratively denies the reported conference between foreign diplomats and several Cardinals, which was stated to have taken place with the view of ascertaining the best means of ending the conflicts between the various States and the Church.

France.

FREE SALE OF NEWSPAPERS—BANQUET AT HAVRE—WORKMEN'S APPROPRIATION.

PARIS, May 6.—The Municipal Council ordered an Mayors who are not members of the Municipal Councils to be removed from office.

M. Ricard, Minister of the Interior, has sent a circular to the Prefects ordering them to permit the fullest liberty in regard to the sale of newspapers.

The college at Clarreville and its library have been destroyed by fire. The amount of damage is $200,000.

HAVRE, May 6.—A banquet was given last night on board the steamer Amerique, in honor of the French, Belgian and Russian jurymen for the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, who are passengers on that vessel. M. Du Sommerand, the French General Commissioner, in a speech drank to a happy voyage, and concluded with an invitation for all nations to meet at the Paris Exposition in 1878. Several other speeches were made. The Amerique sailed to-day for New York. The Council General of Tours have voted $2000 to send a delegation of workmen to Philadelphia.

PARIS, May 6.—The Committee on the Budget have approved the grant for sending a delegation of workmen to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, but rejected the amendment of M. Floquet, Deputy for the Department of the Seine, requiring the Minister of Commerce to consult with the workmen's associations relative to the selection of the persons to be sent. The committee wish the Minister to have full liberty of choice. The Government approves the proposal.

Turkish Affairs.

A HOLY WAR AGAINST THE CZAR.

LONDON, May 6.—The *Russki Mir* states that 30,000 Turkomans assembled at Merv, and determined to march to Herat to help for a holy war against the Czar of Russia.

FIGHTING BETWEEN CHRISTIANS AND MAHOMETANS AT SALONICA—THE FRENCH AND GERMAN CONSUL KILLED—A GIRL THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

LONDON, May 7.—A serious riot took place in Salonica, European Turkey, on Saturday, between Christians and Mahometans. The trouble arose from the fact that a Christian girl wished to become a Mahometan. She was forcibly taken from her Turkish friends by Greeks. During the riot the French and German Consuls were assassinated by Mahometans. Further disturbances are apprehended. At last accounts the authorities had taken no measures to protect life and property, and no arrests have been made.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 7.—It is stated that a body of Christians who attempted to take a would-be convert from the Turkish quarter of Salonica, acted at the instigation of the American consul. Fighting between the Christians and Turks ensued. The French and German consuls went to the mosque and were killed by the exasperated Mahometan populace, notwithstanding the efforts of the Governor to protect them. A frigate left Constantinople to-day for Salonica, with Ecenif Pasha, who has just been appointed Governor of Salonica, a Turkish Commissioner, the second Dragoman of the French embassy and the German consul at Constantinople on board. The punishment of the guilty has been ordered, with a publicity befitting the gravity of the crime. A French man-of-war left Constantinople immediately on receipt of the news to protect the lives and interests of French citizens and the honor of the flag.

PARIS, Evening, May 7.—A division of the French Mediterranean squadron has received orders to proceed to Salonica.

A NEW CABINET.

BELGRADE, May 6.—The new Ministry formed by M. Ristic, having received Prince Milan's approval, took office on Friday, but almost immediately afterward resigned.

Marine News.

PLYMOUTH, May 6.—The General Trans-Atlantic Company's steamer St. Laurent, Captain Lachesnez, from New York April 25, for Havre, arrived at this port to-day. The St. Laurent landed here forty passengers of the Dominion Line steamer Ontario, from Liverpool for Quebec, who were taken off that vessel May 3, in latitude 47 degrees 30 minutes north, and longitude 24 degrees 30 minutes west. The Ontario was making for St. George's Channel with a temporary steering gear, having lost her rudder.

The Hamburg-American steamer Frisia, which sails from here to-morrow for New York, will take the mails and part of the passengers of her sister ship, the Goethe, which put back disabled.

LONDON, May 7.—The steamships Abyssinia and Nevada, from New York, have arrived out.

POLITICAL.

Georgia.

THE REPUBLICAN DELEGATION—ANOTHER GUESS.

AUGUSTA, GA., May 6.—The Republican delegation stands thirteen for Morton, seven for Blaine and Bristow, and two for Conkling.

Saturday's base ball record: Memphis—St. Louis Redstockings 14, Memphis 7. Boston—Bostons 12, Mutuals 3.

Buy White River

put up, now, in sealed bags. Best flour for the money in the United States.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1876.

SENATE.

The consideration of the impeachment articles was resumed.

Mr. CONKLING submitted the following questions to the managers: First, if two persons guilty of crime in office cease to be officers at the same time—one by removal and the other by resignation—is one rather than the other subject to impeachment afterward? If distinction between the two cases exist, please state.

Second, Is a private citizen liable to impeachment under the Constitution of the United States? If his having previously held an office distinguishes him in this respect from other citizens, please trace the distinction to the clause of the Constitution or to the principle on which it is founded.

Mr. MITCHELL, of Oregon, submitted the following question: "The Constitution provides that where the President of the United States is tried on impeachment, the Chief Justice shall preside. Suppose a late President were impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors committed while President, and presented at the bar of the Senate for trial, who would preside, the Chief Justice or the President of the Senate?"

Owing to the continued indisposition of Manager KNOTT, he was granted leave to conclude his argument on Monday.

Manager JENKS then read a long argument in favor of the jurisdiction of Senate, when a recess was taken.

Upon reassembling, Manager HOAR began his argument maintaining the jurisdiction of Senate.

Mr. HOAR concluded his argument by a peroration which elicited storms of applause from the galleries, and on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate soon afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HEWITT introduced a bill in relation to savings banks. It provides for amending the Revised Statutes so that no stamp tax shall be required on receipts to savings banks or institutions for savings having no capital stock and doing no other business than receiving deposits to be loaned or invested for the sole benefit of the parties making such deposits without profit or compensation to the association or company. Referred.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Postoffice Appropriation bill, Mr. Springer in the chair, and was addressed by Mr. HOLMAN. On his motion the item for compensation to postmasters was increased from $6,500,000 to $6,800,000.

Mr. MITCHLER made a point of order on the paragraph appropriating $1,650,000 for letter carriers, which contains a provision abolishing the letter carrier system in all cities of less than 40,000 inhabitants. Without disposing of the question, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

TERRIBLE WESTERN TORNADOES.

The City of Chicago Visited by a Windstorm—Great Damage to Property—Several Lives Lost.

CHICAGO, May 6.—A most terrific tornado broke upon Chicago this afternoon. For two days the weather had been unusually cold, with raw winds and driving rain. A few minutes after five o'clock the sky suddenly became overcast, and almost instantaneously a great and overwhelming force of wind swept through the city. Moving up from the southwest, its track ranged from the southern limits to a point in the neighborhood of the water works on the North Side, and extended in a transverse direction. The wind played havoc with all frail structures which stood in its way, and demolished several substantial edifices. The roof of the County Hospital, on Eighteenth street, was lifted bodily and carried several directions. This building was filled with patients, but they were all taken out in safety. The freight depot of the Rock Island Rairoad was also unroofed, and the walls crushed in. At this point three men were buried beneath the debris and killed. The spire of Grace Episcopal Church, on Wabash avenue, at least one hundred and seventy-five feet high, was thrown over upon the roof, demolishing the latter about two-thirds of its length, and nearly ruining the edifice. A three-story house on West Division street was overturned, and a lad fourteen years old instantly killed. At the crib, out in the lake, a tower, on which stood a fog bell, was blown down and the bell otherwise injured. In all parts of the city visited by the storm hundreds of lamp posts were overturned, sidewalks carried through the air, all telegraph wires leveled to the ground, and general ruin effected. The track of the storm was fully a mile and a half wide, and its force was spent in less than three minutes.

CHICAGO, May 7.—There are few additional facts to be given concerning last evening's tornado. The steeple of the Hyde Park Presbyterian church was blown down, but no serious damage resulted. The lake shipping seems to have escaped almost entirely uninjured, except what vessels were inside the harbor, which were dismasted, &c.

About 6:30 last evening the passenger train on the Illinois Central Railway, while near Mattoon, had five cars, one of which was a sleeper, blown from the track. The train was going at full speed, but was immediately stopped. The engine remained on the track. Nearly all the passengers were more or less hurt. Following are the names of those most severely injured: William K. Ackerman, General Auditor of Illinois Central, right collar bone and left shoulder broken; Mrs. Ackerman, arm badly bruised; Hon. Hiram Price, Secretary of State of Wisconsin, internally injured; brakeman Warner, back injured and skull fractured, will probably die; the colored porter lost an eye. The wounded were taken to their homes. Trains are running again.

THE VICINITY OF LEAVENWORTH VISITED BY A DESTRUCTIVE WIND-STORM—SERIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

LEAVENWORTH, May 6.—At 3:30 o'clock this morning this vicinity was visited by one of the heaviest and most destructive wind-storms ever known here. It had been raining almost incessantly for sixty hours, and at the time the storm struck the town rain was falling in torrents. At an early hour in the evening lightning began to play across the sky, and the whole air seemed to be filled with electricity, and all night long flashes and reports followed each other in such rapid succession that there was almost an unbroken glare of lightning and roar of thunder. At 3:25 o'clock a dense black cloud was seen in the western horizon, and a few moments after a sharp breeze came up from the east, which continued not over a minute, when there was a dead calm and the rain ceased entirely. Then began to be heard a distant roaring of the coming tornado. In a moment more the wind struck the city, and it seemed for a time as if everything above ground was doomed to destruction. Just as the hurricane struck the city came a blinding flash of lightning, followed by a crash of thunder that made the earth tremble. This, with the roaring of the wind—which cannot be likened to anything but itself—the creaking and groaning of the buildings, the crash of falling walls and flying timbers, made an exhibition of the elements which those who witnessed it will never desire to see repeated. The wind-cloud was funnel-shaped, with the small end down. It moved with the oscillation motion from west to east, rebounding like a bomb shell, and scattering ruin in its pathway wherever it struck the earth. The loss to the city and country cannot be less than $150,000, and may reach $250,000.

At a late hour to-night a few further particulars of the damage have come to night. The loss to the Palmer House is about $2,000; to the Gardner House $1,000; to the old County Hospital about $8,000. In Pages's candy store, on Lake street, four girls were seriously hurt and two of them may die from injuries received from a chimney falling through the roof. Six men were buried under the falling walls of the Michigan Southern freight depot. One of them will probably die, and the others had legs and arms and bones badly broken. Some may not recover. The roof of the passenger depot was partly demolished. The total damage is roughly estimated at a quarter of a million dollars, and will probably not be much less than that. There are no great losses, but innumerable small ones.

The following are some of the most damaging results of the storm. The Leavenworth carpet factory, with machinery valued at $50,000, was totally destroyed. The roof of Odd Fellows hall, one of the largest buildings in the city, was torn off and the interior of the building ruined by water. Part of this roof fell on the agricultural warehouse of Mehitt & Co., crushing the roof of that building, and another part of it was carried 200 feet distant and crushed in one end of a large boarding house, but happily without injuring the inmates. The roof of W. C. Labenstein's large warehouse was blown off. The iron roof of the Union Depot was blown off, also part of the roof of the new market house, part of the south wall of Hoffmans' liquor store, part of the north wall of the Leavenworth mill, and the entire roof of the Harmond block. Ten other large houses were more or less damaged, and some thirty smaller buildings unroofed or blown down, and almost innumerable lesser injuries inflicted. The line of the tornado was directly through the heart of the city from West to East, and extended in width from Oak and Shawnee streets.

THE STORM AT KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, May 6.—There has been almost uninterrupted and unprecedented rain fall here during the last two days, causing immense damages and delays to the railroads. None of the roads centering here sent out trains this morning on time, and no trains arrived except on the Missouri Pacific, North Missouri and Fort Scott roads. The Hannibal and St. Joseph road is blocked near Cameron, and passenger trains are held at Liberty. There is a serious break in the Missouri Pacific between here and Leavenworth near Pomeroy, and also on the Council Bluffs road near Parkville. The Kansas Pacific is interrupted by a washout at Stranger, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe near Desoto. The entire traffic at this point has been delayed and interrupted for twenty-four hours, and it will be several days before the usual order of things is restored. A serious landslide occurred on Bluff street, by which the railroad track was covered and all communication between the Union depot and railroad bridge cut off, which necessitates the transferring of passengers by buses. The damage to private property and the streets is already great. The rain ceased at three o'clock this afternoon, and it is now clear. The storm has been unprecedented in this region for fifteen years. No serious damage to the wheat crop is reported.

METHODISM.

Proceedings of the General Conference of the M. E. Church—The Book Concerns.

BALTIMORE, May 6.—Bishop Harris presided at the opening of the conference this morning. A communication from the Bishops was read expressive of pleasure and gratification at the manner in which the fraternal messengers from the last General Conference had been received by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The paper was adopted and ordered to be published with the address of the Bishops. Rev. J. Lanahan presented a communication signed by certain ministers of the Methodist Church in this city, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern, without being read. The paper treats of the management of the several book concerns, and concludes as follows: "The following considerations, it seems to your petitioners, naturally suggest themselves as the outcome of the facts stated in these annual exhibits: First, that the New York Concern is in a sound and safe financial condition, with abundant means and resources to pay every dollar of its indebtedness. Second, that from the large amount of capital invested therein, now over $1,000,000, and the steady increase in the amount of sales, reaching now $800,000, there should be a better income than eight per cent. Third, that the Western Book Concern is practically insolvent, its liabilities now being $49,249 33 over its available assets, and requiring the sale and conversion of its entire stock of books and stationery in the houses of Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and Atlanta for the payment of its outstanding obligations in order to make the above exhibit. Fourth, that while the receipts of the Western Book Concern for the quadrennium from sales average $700,000 per annum, the profits are but little more than three per cent., and that during one year the concern actually failed to meet its expenses. Fifth, that the Church needs but one printing and publishing house with depositories located where needed, and that two are certainly too many when one is insolvent. Sixth, that the periodical department of the Western Concern, as now constituted, is a constant and increasing loss to the Church, and that fewer publications would not only meet the wants of the Church, but would result in placing them upon a secure and sound financial basis. Seventh, that the General Conference should strictly require of the book agents a compliance with section 435 of the Discipline, and at its present session demand from them that they set forth in their report the amount of sales, receipts and expenditures for books, periodicals and depositories under their control, with whatever profits or losses may have occurred in each.

C. HERBERT RICHARDSON,
JOHN MILLER,
JOHN BAER,
JESSE L. WARFIELD.

It may be proper to add in connection with the above statement that the report of the Book Committee on the Western Book Concern, presented yesterday, makes the assets $857,749 16, and liabilities $856,483 43, a showing which differs widely from the above.

Judge Lawrence, from the Commission of Six, (three minister and three laymen,) appointed by the bishops under a recition of the last General Conference, to prepare a succint code of ecclesiastical jurisprudence and procedure, embracing general principles applicable to Church trials, submitted the report of the Commission. The committee, he said, were unanimous in adopting the preliminary chapter, but were not of one opinion as to the code. He was instructed by the majority to present a report, and Dr. Miley would present a minority report. Both reports were presented and ordered printed.

The hour for receiving the fraternal messengers from the British Wesleyan Conference having arrived, Rev. Wm. Fox, of New York, introduced Rev. W. B. Pope, Professor of Theology in Didsbury College, Manchester, England, and Rev. J. F. Newman introduced Rev. Alfred Barrison Rigg, President of Westminster Training College, London, the colleague of Professor Pope. The entire conference arose at the introduction of the messengers. The answer of the British Conference of 1875 to the address of the General Conference held in Brooklyn in 1872, was presented by the messengers and read by Rev. William

The Commercial.

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1876.

THE foreign exports from Philadelphia, last week, amounted to $303,802.

THE House Committee on Commerce has very properly agreed to report a bill so amending the existing laws in relation to immigration as to prevent the criminal classes of Chinese from coming to this country.

THE Democratic press is not at all pleased with the robust way in which President GRANT got after the Confederate House with that Old Hickory stick. The more closely he resembles JACKSON the more bitterly do they hate him.

IT IS proposed to strengthen the staff of the British Minister at Washington by the addition of a Canadian *attache*, with a special view to an intelligent adjustment of the numerous questions which arise affecting only Canada and the United States, in which England has no direct interest.

THE Fall river cotton mills are doing an excellent business, having made a net profit of $200,000 during the last quarter, besides reducing their indebtedness in the last eight months. They have recently made some shipments to New Zealand, and are about to send an agent to represent their interests to South America.

THE House Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department have another crazy witness before them, in the person of a man who believes he is th S vior of the world, and declares ma kind go really apostate because they decline to believe him. He is testifying as to the corruption and abuses of the Republican party!

THAT centennial calumniator, the *Post*, gives the following neat example of its ability to make a liar of itself without the slightest possible provocation:

"The editor of the COMMERCIAL thinks he has such a dead sure thing of it for Congress that he can afford to throw the workingmen over his shoulder."

When is this sort of infamous malevolence to cease?

THE House bill authorizing a change of ten millions of greenbacks for subsidiary silver coin will be brought up to-day and put on its passage. The average issue of silver outside of Washington is now about $175,000 per day, in addition to which there is an average of about $75,000 paid out in drafts for silver coin drawn on sub treasuries and depositories. It is estimated by Treasury officials that within a week or ten days the daily disbursements will increase to something like $225,000.

THE young member from the Twenty third Congressional district is possessed of a charming *naivete*. The other day, during the course of some verbal sparring in the DAVENPORT investigation in reference to what testimony was admissible, Mr. COCHRANE made a very ingenuous confession in relation to the matter. At least he is reported as saying, in reference to a question as to the success of the expenditure of public money in preventing illegal voting, that "the more the question would open a field the committee had better not enter." Exactly so.

AN IMPORTANT decision regarding the liability of a bank in collecting drafts, has just been made by the United States District Court of Wisconsin. Some time ago the Bank of Montreal, of Chicago, received a draft from one of its correspondents, drawn on a local savings institution. Failing to collect the money at once, the bank had the paper accepted, and during the three days that intervened before presentation for payment the savings bank failed. Suit was brought against the Bank of Montreal, and the court held that the action of the bank in having the draft accepted instead of insisting on immediate payment rendered it liable, as it created a new contract, and discharged the drawers of the draft. The decision possesses considerable interest for bankers and business men generally.

THE Democrats of the Connecticut Legislature will hold a caucus to nominate a United States Senator, next Wednesday. The contest lies between Senator ENGLISH and Representative BARNUM, each of whom accuses the other of all sorts of duplicity and deceit. The charges and insinuations made by both parties show to what base uses a political party may come by unreasoning subserviency to a leader. The advocacy of claims by either side is on the basis of party support financially, as if the exalted office of Senator were legitimately due to the man who had paid the most for it. That two such men should be struggling for the Senatorship, and have a whole party divided between them, with no respectable balance of power, is simply disgraceful. The Boston *Advertiser* says:

"As the case now stands, the Connecticut Senatorship seems to be for sale to the highest bidder. Neither Mr. Barnum is willing to pay most for it will get it, without regard to his qualifications to honor the State or serve the country. This is the kind of reform that the Democratic party promises the country. No, not what it promises, its promises are fair enough—but it is the kind of reform that the Democratic party instinctively when it gets the power it solicits by delusive pretences."

SENATOR MCDONALD, of Indiana, has not yet made that promised reply to Senator MORTON'S "personal explanation" concerning the political history of that State during the period of the war. Possibly he is refreshing his memory regarding the exact degree of his participation in the disloyalty of the Sons of Liberty and Knights of the Golden Circle. A correspondent of the Indianapolis Sentinel furnishes evidence showing that that Senator aided in drafting the bill which was to take the military power of the State from Governor MORTON, and place it in the hands of the four Democratic State officers; that he encouraged the then Attorney General of the State to give it as his opinion that there was no law by which money could be drawn from the State Treasury to pay the interest on the State debt, hoping thereby to force the Governor to reconvene the Legislature, or compel him to allow the State bonds to go to protest, and thus bring disgrace upon his administration; and that, in a word, he was privy to everything which a rebel Legislature could devise to weaken Governor MORTON'S administration, and to discourage Indiana soldiers in the field. He is just the man, therefore, to come to the defense of the Indiana Democracy, and the sooner he begins, the better will he please Republicans generally. But he ought to be very guarded in his utterances, lest he should convict himself of open treason.

THE New York *Times* recently sent a special correspondent into the Southern States, with instructions to find out the true status of political affairs in that section, and report it without coloring or bias. We have already quoted from one of two of his letters, showing that the negroes in Mississippi and Georgia are as far from the ballot to-day as they were twenty years ago. The White League Democrats of those States have determined that the citizens shall be prevented from exercising their rights; and in spite of the laws, in spite of the Constitution, in spite of all the power of the Government, they *have* driven them away from the polls, and debarred them from those privileges which it was thought were secured to them by the results of the war. The following terribly suggestive extract from his latest letter, written from Jackson, Mississippi, shows that there is now virtually no Republican party in that State, and no hope that the majority of the voters will be able to carry the State in the coming election:

"President Grant's refusal to send troops into the State was 'the last straw that broke the camel's back,' and to-day the negro voters are demoralized and without hope or spirit. They know that they cannot expect to carry the coming election, for the Democrats assure them that if necessary they will conduct the canvass precisely as they did the last one. They make no secret as to their intentions. To-day, in a public dining saloon, in the hearing of half a dozen persons, I asked a prominent Democrat from Vicksburg how many negroes were killed during the last political campaign. 'Oh, three or four dozen,' was his cool reply. 'And how many will you have to kill to carry the next election?' I asked. He thought a moment and then said, laughing: 'Not many, I hope, but we must win.' This was said jocosely, but nevertheless it conveys a very good idea of the feelings of the Democrats."

THE Senatorial contest in Texas turned out precisely as we predicted it would, in the election of Governor COKE, the Democratic rebel, over Congressman HANCOCK, the Democratic Unionist. The latter was a loyal man in 1861-2, and was expelled from the Legislature of Texas because he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States. For this reason the Democratic party of Texas opposed his election to the Senate. The former, while making his canvass for re election as Governor, last winter, in a speech delivered before the Democratic State Convention, extolled to the skies the Confederacy and the cause, reminding the members that the latter was not dead, that it still lived in their hearts and was loved and revered by all of them, and that its spirit then brooded over their deliberations. This wretched rehashing of rebellion he repeated all over the State, at one place winding up a bitter attack upon his Republican opponent, who served in the Union troops, by saying that "the only good thing he had in his carcass was a Confederate bullet." In like spirit he conducted his canvass as to Judge HANCOCK; claiming that his war record would not do for the people of Texas, that he was a traitor to the South in the hour of its peril, that they could *now* dispense with the use of such men, and that they were not entitled to any further consideration. The Democratic newspapers throughout the State all opposed HANCOCK on the ground that his Union sentiments and decided action in the time of the rebellion disqualified him from acting in the real interest of Texas. He was defeated solely for the reason that he was a Union man of pronounced activity and courage, and COKE was elected simply because he was a traitor and is still unrepentent. Texas Democracy insists upon a record of treason as a test of fitness for political support. The *Inter-Ocean* forcibly says:

"This, then, is the true test of Democracy at the South; that the man who did not fight to destroy the Union, or swear to support those who did so fight, shall not, underany circustances, receive Democratic suffrages. There could be no better evidence than this of the total depravity of the Democratic party. The party that would subject candidates for office to such a test would not hesitate once more to try to rend the Union. This test of fitness for office is a test of the loyalty of the Democratic party, and it demonstrates the unfitness of that party to govern the country anywhere."

Those who profess to think that the mission of the Republican party is ended would do well to ponder the significance of these facts.

THE NATION TRUST COMPANY.

It is to be hoped that the proposition of the attorneys of the Nation Trust Company will receive that serious attention which its importance demands. No amount of pooh-poohing or delaying will put money into the pockets of the stockholders of the company to meet the June payment of $250,000, and therefore it is imperative that some definite course of action should be decided upon, and that the matter should not be allowed to be crushed by simple negation of their offer. We are not able to say that the proposition in the present form should be accepted; but if it be not, it should be referred to the Finance Committee to report an acceptable and accepted proposition.

The original debt to the city, without interest was $481,000. Of this amount they have received over twenty per cent., drawn from the private resources of a few of the stockholders. The present principal is $381,000; but it is due in one, two, three and four years, without interest, and the present actual cash value is in the neighborhood of eighty per cent. In other words, to make the proper rebate, the city would be entitled to-day to about $260,000. The proposition is to pay over sixty per cent. of that principal, so established, in cash.

It should also be borne in mind by Councils, that in order to realize sixty per cent. by sale, it will be necessary for the city to become the purchaser, by the payment, in cash, of $600,000, of which they would be entitled to receive back something over $200,000. Whether the city has the means so to do; or, having the means, it is advisable so to do, are questions of great importance.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* recently attempted to prove that the three indictments found by Kentucky courts against FITZHUGH, the rebel Doorkeeper of the lower branch of Congress, were utterly without foundation, and that the most serious one, that of arson, was based solely upon the alleged confession of THOMAS SCOTT, a negro, whose confession was extorted by the threats and violence of a mob and promptly retracted by him as soon as he was placed under the protection of the law, and that, in short, FITZHUGH was the innocent victim of a persecution set on foot and directed by personal enmity. A correspondent of that paper, however, writes over his own signature, and professes his communication by observing that he was a Confederate soldier throughout the war, and has ever since been a Democrat, states that the five members of the "mob," of whom he was one, were all friendly to FITZHUGH, and that, circumstances having already directed suspicion to the colored man, they determined to interview him at night and elicit the truth. It was stipulated, before starting on what all felt to be a very questionable enterprise, that in no event should any personal harm come to the negro. He was to be led to believe that it was a "Ku-klux" party, and, if he had any dying speech to make, they were prepared to hear it. No intimation was to be given him as to what he was suspected of. If he made any confession it was to be on his own motion and without any prompting. This stipulation was rigidly observed. With what he believed to be his dying breath, he stated that FITZHUGH had begged, bullied and bribed him to burn certain buildings; that he consented to do so; that full instructions as to time and place of firing were subsequently given him by FITZHUGH, and that he executed them to the letter. This unexpected *denouement* astounded his interviewers, but the correspondent states that it was impossible for them to escape the conviction that he had told them only the exact truth, which conviction, reluctantly accepted, has only deepened with the lapse of time. After his confession, the negro was told that no violence was intended him, nor should be done him; a formal apology was made for the inconvenience he had been subjected to; he was taken back to town and placed in charge of the authorities. The remainder of that night and the next day he persisted in repeating his confession to his guards, although warned by them not to do so. He stuck to it when in jail at the county seat, and he never retracted his confession until his case (this being before the Negro Testimony bill) was removed to the United States Court at Louisville, when certain influences were brought to bear upon him which accomplished that result. FITZHUGH was afterwards tried for larceny, perjury and arson, as stated. In the first two cases the court instructed to acquit for the technical reasons that a partner could not commit larceny upon partnership goods, and that the alleged false swearing was merely to a formal affidavit for a continuance. In the arson case, owing to the loss of SCOTT'S testimony, the evidence was altogether circumstantial. It was amply strong enough to have corroborated SCOTT, but not complete enough of itself to warrant conviction. The writer adds:

"Strangely enough, after Fitzhugh leaves the county, and after Scott had asserted all his might and main, and with singular success, to ruin his former employer's reputation, it is Fitzhugh who furnishes him bail, Fitzhugh who takes him back into his employment, and Fitzhugh who is his chief friend, backer and witness in the trial for damages in the United States Court. * * * The entire testimony was a tissue of deliberate, willful and unblushing falsehoods. I say this advisedly, and without any malice whatever toward the colored man, for I regret that the even tenor of his life has been disturbed by the exigencies of this controversy, to which I am no volunteer, compel me to say it of him. * * * Hon. Mr. Durham, the present Representative in Congress from this district, is perfectly cognizant of the truth of this accusation. If put upon the witness stand he would be compelled, reluctantly, of course, to convict Fitzhugh of perjury. I have been amazed for several months that he has continued, or acquiesced in, the imposition of such a creature upon the House, upon the party and upon the country."

We call the attention of the Republican members of the House to these circumstantial statements. FITZHUGH ought to be invited to pack his satchell and retire to the wilds of Texas, without delay.

Okefenokee swamp, in Southern Georgia and North Florida, "way down upon the Swanee river," for generations a refuge for runaway slaves, has been surveyed. It measures 142 miles in circumference, and with the sinuosities, 180 miles around. In the depths of the jungles and forests are thousands of bears and a great many Florida "tigers"—the cougar, or American panther.

The California wool clip is already in market. The amount will foot up about the same as last year, but the quality is inferior, in consequence of the heavy spring rains, which saturated the fleece with mud. The stock of wool in the other States remaining over in first hands from last year's clip is not over fifteen or twenty per cent.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Frailty, thy name is ocean cable.

Barefoot time is here, and the grass jumps.

Philadelphia's Fourth of July comes next Wednesday.

Sankey's celestial songs have been published in Chinese.

The State tax in New York, this year, is 3 11 24 mills—the lowest rate since 1859.

Custer was evidently designed by nature for a circus rider instead of a soldier.

"My Great Centennial Academy of Object Teaching" is what Barnum modestly calls it.

A Kentucky mechanic has patented a hemp-breaking machine which does the work of ten men.

In the judgment of Charles Francis Adams, "Tilden lacks breadth." But the old coon's mighty deep.

Davenport has granted the House Committee on Expenditures a rest till the 16th instant. They need it.

The Republicans are going to circulate Doorkeeper Fitzhugh's idiotic letter to his friend as a campaign document.

Rich gold mines are breaking out in Dawson county, Georgia. The ores show well, and, what is better, pay well.

A thoughtful Cincinnatian prevented his son's marriage last week by getting him very drunk on the day set for the wedding.

"The uttermost ends of the earth." All the principal papers of Australia are represented by special correspondents at Philadelphia.

The connection of Major General Butler with the militia of Massachusetts has just been brought to a close after nearly forty years' service.

Domestic cotton goods are cheaper in all the leading markets of the United States than at any former time in the history of the country.

An Indiana man is slowly recovering from blindness caused last August by pressing a piece of ice to his forehead while warm from overwork.

Snowman Barnum is making an impudent request to the cities where he is going, this season, to have the church bells rung while he is exhibiting.

Fool's paradise. There are over four thousand men in the Black Hills who are "dead broke," and flour is worth twenty-two dollars per barrel.

The scientists of the Smithsonian Institution are engaged in working up the meteorological material collected during the past twenty-five years.

Sir John Lubbock has come to the conclusion, after patient observation, that the intelligence and sympathetic nature of bees have been greatly overrated.

A Mexican Catholic bishop has issued a furious letter against the Protestant missionaries, which threatens any who listen to them with all the terrors.

According to a Washington correspondent, "the face of Mrs. Christiancy does not look as bright or as happy as it should at twenty." She married money.

The Signal Service operator at Camp Grant, Arizona, was married last week by telegraph. The minister who performed the ceremony was at San Diego.

The net immigration to the United States last year was 191,231, of which two-thirds were males. In former years the proportion has always been in favor of females.

There is a man on trial in Boston for counterfeiting, who was formerly a teacher of the art of detecting spurious bank bills from the genuine. "Vice is a monster," etc.

A stone ax, of granite, and weighing thirteen pounds, very perfect and symmetrical in form, was recently plowed up on a farm in Marshall county, Illinois, near an old Indian trail.

There is a Centennial handkerchief out. It has the Declaration of Independence printed upon it in English, French and German, so that a man can blow his nose in three different languages.

The art of photography is marching on. A Yankee scientist has invented an apparatus by means of which he can photograph sounds, and has already "taken" several tunes with his camera.

Neglected advantages. In Georgia alone wood produces the value of about $700,000 are annually received from the West, representing only such articles as could be raised with success in the State.

The coming relay race in New York, of mustangs against time, is to be for a stake of $40,000, to determine whether it is possible to bring mustangs into an Eastern climate, subject them to Eastern fare, and have them keep their speed.

How to get silver rapidly into circulation: Let Congress direct the Secretary of the Treasury to pay in silver on the 1st of next month the salary of every Government employee in or out of Washington. That would soon make it plentiful enough.

The Washington *Chronicle* suggests that all newspapers keep the population of the city or town where published standing permanently under the name of the paper, or under the head of the editorial page, so that when any paper is seen the size of the place where published will be known.

The Texas and Pacific Railway Company has decided to complete and open one hundred and eleven miles of the road; first from Texarkana to Paris, and second, between Dallas and Fort Worth. The work is to be completed in ninety days. It will give employment to two thousand men.

Four-handed women. A New York paper, in an editorial on "Boats and Boating," says: "Not for naught are the labor and self-denying of training. Amid the flashing of ten thousand bright eyes, and the plaudits of *twice as many fair hands*, the victorious crew press the sharp prow to victory."

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Melia Dodd, of Bowling Green, Ky., 116 years old, is going to the Centennial to see if she can keep her daughters—two girls of 83 and 94—out of mischief.

Tilton's daughters, Florence and Alice, united with Dr. Storrs' church, in Brooklyn, yesterday. Florence is a girl of spirit, and declined to accept a proffered letter from the Plymouth Church.

And now historians tell us that Montezuma was not such a huge fellow after all, but only a simple Indian Chief, minus marble halls, bags of diamonds, and mountains of gold and silver, just like the rest of us.

One of the clauses of the Cushman will is the following: "To a friend, Emma Stebbins, $1,500 yearly." This Miss Stebbins was the constant traveling companion of Miss Cushman. She is said to be a person of some literary attainments; and it is the general opinion of the friends of Miss Cushman that she will undertake to write a biography of the departed actress.

The performance of the "Penitentes" in Colorado have become a very serious matter, and something will have to be done pretty soon by the civil authorities to prevent them from further torturing and murdering one another in the name of religion. One man was actually crucified near Saguache, not long ago, and it is by no means uncommon for members of the order to die while submitting to penances.

There is no end to the blundering which the Continental journals are in the habit of making in regard to English and American affairs. The following, however, from the *Commercio* of Genoa, surpasses anything or the kind which we have seen lately: "Miss Anna Dickinson, who a year ago caused the condemnation of an English colonel for improper gallantries in a railway car, wishing to profit by the notoriety thus gained, has come to America to lecture, and afterward embracing the dramatic career, is about to make her *debut* in America."

Showman Barnum isn't so sharp but that Professor Marsh, of Yale College, recently got a good bargain out of him. He had left a lot of Central American idols that he had used in one of his shows with a New Haven merchant to sell, and Professor Marsh bought them for $150. Barnum, not knowing what had happened, met the Professor, one day, and said he had a lot of old idols for sale that cost him $1,600, but, "the fact is," said Mr. Barnum, "that, the first day after their arrival in New Haven, some fellow came in and offered the man in whose charge they were left $150 for the whole collection, and got them." "I am the fellow," said Professor Marsh; and he says the idols are worth far more than they originally cost him.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* tells this story of the presentation of John McCullough to the Emperor of Brazil:

"The tragedian executed an obsequious bow of the most elegant character, which can only be imitated after long practice. The Emperor dignifiedly listened to the name, and the following interesting dialogue ensued:

"Dom Pedro—What is your business?

"McCullough (in deep and rolling tones, and with a modest smile)—I am an actor, sir.

"Dom Pedro—Ah! an actor. What do you act?

"McCullough (with manifest pride)—I enact *Hamlet*, *Richelieu*, *King Lear*, and others, sir.

"Dom Pedro—Ah, yes; you are a Shakespearian actor. Put on your hat, sir; put on your hat."

From Leechburg, Pa.

LEECHBURG, PA., May 5, 1876.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I will try to give, for the benefit of your readers, and I hope for the benefit of this place and vicinity, a description of works at this place now idle. First is the famous gas rolling mill, erected here some three or four years ago, by Messrs. Rogers & Burchfield—a rolling and tin mill that is supplied with gas, as fuel, from a well about twelve hundred and fifty feet deep, which is not over two hundred yards from the works. The supply of this fuel, if properly applied, is sufficient for works of double the capacity of those now erected. The iron made here is said to be of a better quality than that made with coal as fuel, as it is freer from all impurities, and always commanded a ready sale. The works are adapted for specialties in fine sheet iron, and said to be the best for use in this country, which commanded a ready sale in the East. Why some of your capitalists do not see to this, is strange, for in puddling alone the saving in fuel, wear and tear of machinery, and time, is considerable. All this gas is now being used as an illuminator on the top of a derrick, about one hundred feet high, where there are eight large burners. It makes an elegant light—so light that you can read print by it at the other end of town, and it can be seen and heard for a long distance. The majority of the late employees are still here, waiting for some thing to turn up, and some have been idle so long that they are actually in want. It is very gratifying to see how gladly the people of this entire community if the assignee, or some one else, would start the works. To make things worse, the miners employed at the Leechburg colliery, about one hundred and twenty-five in number, struck ostensibly for all cash, as they say, but from daily developments it appears that the strike was not for that, as one of the miners has sued the superintendent for his money, when he is in debt at the store, in which case a decision will be rendered on the 16th. The superintendent of the mines has conceded everything to them that they struck for, if they pay their bills. There were enough of idle men here before this uncalled for strike, which is led by about four or five men.

We hope for better times in the near future, as there are more natural advantages here for manufacturing than anywhere in this country; and if I am correctly informed, the rates on iron from here East are the same as from Pittsburgh.

KISKIMINETAS.

Girard, Ohio, Furnace turned out 1,000 tons of No. 1 iron in March.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now found indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It cools but Rule, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, invigorates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic. This is the best medicine in the world. Be sure and get of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, counteract will the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want sound sleep?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a clear and vigorous feeling?
If you do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

Only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the best and most effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the consumer to purchase none but the genuine article manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his name on the outside wrapper of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable medicine is worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Hope Worn Removed Alive.

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Smith, 24 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all orbottom worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1852.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; R. E. Sellers, Secretary and Treasurer.
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NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 North Diamond St., Allegheny City.

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Mining and Mechanical Engineer,

OFFICE, 98½ FOURTH AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA. Examines and Surveys Coal Mines and Mining Properties; furnishes working plans and estimates for Mines. The erection of Improved Coke Ovens and Washing Machinery a specialty. He also will superintend the establishment and working of Mines.

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Best and cheapest PAINTING in the city at GRAY'S Paint Shop,

84 Diamond street, Fourth door above Smithfield street.

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FOR CONGRESS,
22D DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Of Robinson Township.
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR CONGRESS,
22D DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE.
Subject to the decision of the Nominating Convention.

FOR SENATE,
43D SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE,
43D DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
Of McKeesport,
5TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
Chartiers borough, late Captain Company E, 61st Regiment P. V.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
Of McKeesport.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

CARPETS.

CENTENNIAL. 1876. SPRING.

There are three reasons why everybody should buy from

McFarland, Collins AND Co

1st.—Our Salesroom being on second floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.

2d.—We buy everything from manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.

3d.—We sell for Cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts.

THE LOWEST PRICES
AND
THE BEST GOODS,
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THE CHOICEST IN THE MARKET.

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Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE, LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA

EDUCATIONAL.

Drawing.

Instruction in MECHANICAL and FREEHAND DRAWING, MATHEMATICS and NATURAL SCIENCES, by WM. H. STREERUWITZ, Civil Engineer. No. 4 Smithfield street. Pittsburgh. Apply, Central Board of Education, Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, or Catholic Institute, 169 Wood street, or office.

National Life Insurance Co. of U. S. A.

CASH CAPITAL.....$1,000,000 00
TOTAL ASSETS.....$3,943,479 41

COMMERCIAL PLAN. INSURANCE FOR HARD TIMES:

Giving, in the average, the Cheapest Insurance ever guaranteed by a responsible Company. Perfect assurance, guaranteed beyond question by the Company's large capital and accumulated assets, at the lowest possible rate consistent with security to the insured and safety to the insurer. No limit to time and renewable without a new medical examination.

It makes Life Insurance cheaper than Fire Insurance, as it charges for the risk what it is worth while it lasts, no more and no longer.

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The Commercial Plan is peculiarly adapted to the needs of business men, and especially now, when many are wanting temporary insurance and do not wish to pay whole life rates. While still insuring you on our old plan, we introduce this new one inside as a specialty that will just meet the wants of the community while the pressure of the times lasts, and invite all who ought to be insured to call at our office for facts and figures, especially those who want additional insurance for a few years.

W. W. MAIR, General Agent,
167½ WOOD STREET.

FATTENING! INVIGORATING!

BARON VON LIEBIG'S LIQUID MEAT EXTRACT.

One wineglass containing the nutriment of one-half pound of Fresh Beef. This is the only Extract ready for use with all the benefits of the solid Extract without its nauseating effects.

CONTAINS ONLY

Pure Sherry Wine and Beef.

Endorsed by all prominent physicians.

CAUTION.—See that the Liquid Extract is in pint bottles, white and gold labels.

PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE.

All Druggists, Grocers and Hotels have it.

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107 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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R. H. PALMER & CO.,

"LIMITED."

SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER,
WILL CONTINUE THE

Hat, Cap and Fur Business
AT
No. 151 Wood Street,
AND THE
STRAW, MILLINERY,
AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS
AT
No. 105 Market Street

REINEMAN'S New Restaurant and Oyster Saloon,

No. 127 WOOD STREET, next door to First National Bank, Pittsburgh.
Open from half-past 6 A. M. to half-past 11 P. M.
FINE OYSTERS A SPECIALTY.

DRY GOODS.

1876.

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THE LOWEST PRICES.

SILKS, DRESS GOODS.

At 75c, superior quality Black Dress Silks.
At 80, 85 and 90c, heavy Black Dress Silks.
At $1, superior Gros Grain Black Dress Silks.
At $1 12½ and $1 25, extra good Black Dress Silks.
At $1 37½ and $1 50, fine Gros Grain and Handspun Black Silks.
At $1 62½ to $2, extra value in Gros Grain Black Silks.
At $2 to $4 50, fine Cashmere Black Silks.
At $1, newest shades in Colored Dress Silks.
At $1 12½ and $1 25, Colored Dress Silks, special bargains.
At $1 50 to $2 50, fine Colored Dress Silks, extra value.
At 18½ to 75c, choice new styles in Jap. Silks.
At 75c to $2, beautiful variety Fancy Striped Silks.

At 25, 30 and 33c, extra good value in Black Alpacas.
At 37½ and 40c, Black Alpacas worth 45 and 50c.
At 45 and 50c, very fine Black Alpacas.
At 55c, a special bargain in Black Alpacas.
At 62½ and 75c, fine pure Black Mohairs.
At 80, 87½c and $1, extra fine black pure Mohairs.
At 37½c, all-wool black Twilled Serges.
At 50 and 62½c, good value in Black Cashmeres.
At 75, 80, 85 and 90c, best possible value in Black Cashmeres.
At $1 to $3, fine wool and Silk-warp Cashmeres.
At 8c, new quiting Dress Plaids, former price 12½c.
At 8c, new Caledonian Plaids for Spring.
At 12½c, Sateen Striped Alpacas worth 18c.
At 15 and 18½c, new London Plaid Suitings.
At 25c, new Lucknow Suitings.
At 12½ and 15c, Camel's-hair Spring Plaids, worth 15 and 20c.
At 25 to 50c, plain and broadcloth Alpacas, colored, very cheap.
At 23, 28, 31 and 37½c, Benares and Centennial Plaids.
At 25 to 75c, latest shades in genuine Mohairs.
At 45, 50 and 62½c, choice line in Cashmere Plaids.
At 35 and 40c, new shades in Pongee Mohairs.
At 45 and 50c, Plain and Plaid Silk Pongees.
At 62½ and upward, choice assortment fine Dress materials.
At 75c to $1, new shades in Irish Poplins, worth $1.
At 12½, 15, 18½ and 20c to $2, choice styles in Black and latest shades in Colored Grenadines and Bairarines, &c., &c.

N. B.—Our LADIES' J cellaneous reading matt for mailing. Sample co

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

THE GREAT
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.
Have removed from 36 Fifth avenue to their new store,
34 FIFTH AVENUE.

TEAS RETAILED AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.

WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE,
And satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded in all cases.

	Per lb.		Per lb.
Oolong	good 50c	best	90c
Mixed	good 50c	best	90c
English Breakfast	good 50c	best	$1 00
Young Hyson	good 70c	best	1 15
Imperial	good 70c	best	1 15
Gunpowder	good $1 00	best	1 30
Japan	good 50c	best	1 00
Thea-Nectar, (suits all tastes.)			80c

The best Coffee in the Market retailed at wholesale prices and warranted to give satisfaction.
A Fine Chromo Picture Given Away.

Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,
34 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

REMOVAL.

ABDIEL McCLURE & CO.,

Broom Manufacturers & Paper Dealers,

Have been burned out at their old establishment, No. 362 Penn avenue, have removed to

NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,

Where they will be pleased to meet their friends and customers.

REMOVAL.

CAYWOOD & LEWIS,

General Produce Commission Merchants,

Have removed to NO. 335 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Agents for TWIN BROS. YEAST.

REMOVAL.

NIEMANN & AHLERS,

Merchant Tailors,

And Dealers in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Have removed to No. 101 SMITHFIELD STREET, third door from Fifth avenue, Howard Block.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

ACCEPT THIS INVITATION

TO CALL AND SEE OUR

NEW SPRING GOODS.

HENRY SMITH & SONS,

98 Wylie Avenue.

WALL PAPER, &C.:

WALL PAPER!

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DECORATIVE NOVELTIES for the coming Spring arranged.
The best Parisian houses fully represented.
EAST LAKE PAPERS, with and without Dados.
SCARLET EMBOSSED and PEBBLE GROUND PAPERS, entire new assortment.
NEW HALL PILASTERS, on Screens, very reasonable.
AMERICAN GOLD GROUND, GILT, SATIN, PLAIN, EMBOSSED DAMASK, &c.
First Prize Silver Medal Awarded at Exposition.

DE ZOUCHE & CO.,

101 Fifth Avenue,
NEXT TO POSTOFFICE.

New Paper Hangings,

FOR SPRING OF 1876,
At No. 107 Market Street
NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

A large stock now opening, and to which constant additions will be made, of New Goods, consisting of GILT, GILT EDGE AND SATIN DAMASK AND BLANK WALL PAPERS, DADOS, DECORATIONS, FRESCO BORDERS AND MOULDINGS, of the newest designs, which we offer at the lowest prices. CALL AND SEE.

JOS. R. HUGHES.

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of J. G. DEHUFF & CO. was dissolved May 1, 1876. John G. DeHuff retiring. The business of the old firm will be settled by H. Millar, who will continue the Drug business as heretofore, at corner of Main and Second streets, Sharpsburg.
May 4, 1876. J. G. DEHUFF.
E. H. MILLAR.

THE FIRM OF D. F. FISHER & CO. has been dissolved this day by mutual consent.
The business of the firm will be settled by JOHN A. DUVALL.
D. F. FISHER.
JOHN A. DUVALL.
Pittsburgh, May 2, 1876.

UNIVERSAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
17 and 19 Warren Street, N. Y.

Statement, January 1st, 1876.

Accumulated Assets	$5,491,635
Gross Liabilities, including reserve	4,834,182
Surplus Jan. 1st, 1876	657,453
Annual Income	3,391,645
Policies issued dur'g 1875.	6,408
Amount of new Insurance	14,575,219
Amount of Ins. in force	35,907,240

OFFICERS.

WILLIAM WALKER, President.
HENRY J. FURBER, Vice President.
JOHN H. BEWLEY, Secretary.
GEORGE L. MONTAGUE, Actuary.
EDWARD W. LAMBERT, Medical Examiner.

AGENCY DEPARTMENT.

CHARLES P. GRIFFIN, General Manager.
SAMUEL I. KNIGHT, Superintendent.

DRY GOODS.

Establis WEDNESDA

WM. SEMPLE'S.

ATTR

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 6, 1876.

The week just closed has been a rather eventless one in the loan market, as the demand has been only moderate and the general tone in financial circles rather quiet. The condition of the banks continues easy and the supply of loanable funds is rather in excess of commercial requirements; but lenders are not anxious to extend lines of discount or disposed to accept any risks in order to keep their money in active employment. Bankers are tolerably confident of the future and are well satisfied to keep their funds well in hand until the time when there is a more active demand for loans from commercial circles. The offerings of prime commercial paper are of average volume and prevent any overabundance of funds. It is a tolerably good demand from capitalists for first-class investment bonds, and the shares of the leading city and insurance companies are steadier. No news is reported except the action of the usual quarterly dividend per cent. by the Pennsylvania Railroad, payable March 29. Business at the Clearing House during the week was in ordinary volume, showing a slight decrease from last week. The following is the report of operations through the Clearing House for the week ending to-day:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
May 1	$ 885,666 13	$144,363 91
May 2	699,045 78	94,097 97
May 3	687,959 41	84,348 89
May 4	634,241 26	88,491 79
May 5	711,486 26	121,791 44
May 6	679,433 37	181,427 84
Totals	$4,920,880 19	$712,871 84
Week ending April 29	4,338,427 35	892,108 62
Week ending April 22	4,257,868 68	885,469 70
Week ending April 15	4,063,278 13	798,012 93
Week ending April 7	3,908,757 99	907,811 45
Week ending April 1	3,829,991 65	822,052 80

—The bill making the 10th inst. (Wednesday) a legal holiday has been signed by the Governor. The Attorney General construes the act to make the observance of the holiday optional. The Clearing House Association, at its meeting to-day, passed a resolution that both the banks and clearing House close on that day. This will virtually put a stop to important business on that day. It may be wise for business men generally to follow their example. While there may be a question as to the status of paper maturing on an "optional" legal holiday, business men will avoid trouble and expense by providing on Tuesday all their paper that comes due on [illegible]day.

—Gold and bonds in New York yesterday assumed a somewhat improved position, stocks being firmer and gold lower, fuller particulars concerning which will be found in our regular report. The comparative value of greenbacks and silver, stated in gold, was: greenbacks 88¾@89; subsidiary silver 84¾@84½. The *Herald* says concerning the bank statement:

Many of the changes which will be found noted in the bank statement are the result of the operations of the United States Treasury in connection with the resumption act, which, it will be remembered, involved the sale of $5,000,000 in gold. The loans have increased $4,898,400, which, at the present large call for the generally quiet condition of business, but the city comptroller last week authorized a reward about $5,000,000 to pay the May interest, and part of this came out of the banks. The specie is up $1,727,900 in consequence of the delivery by the Treasury of the gold sold last week. The large shipments of gold to-day will show in next week's statement. A decrease of $3,997,100 in legal tenders is the result of payments to the Treasury on account of the gold sold. The deposits have increased $3,189,900, owing to the changes in the other items. The circulation is down $63,400. On these figures the surplus reserve of the banks show a decrease of $2,260,700, which reduces the excess above legal requirements to $7,569,350. The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the past two weeks:

	April 29.	May 6.	Difference.
Loans	$252,117,200	$257,015,600	Inc. $4,898,400
Specie	17,076,600	18,804,400	Inc. 2,727,800
Legal tender	45,089,300	29,182,200	Dec. 3,997,100
Deposits	202,782,100	205,971,900	Inc. 3,189,800
Circulation	16,262,800	16,199,400	Dec. 63,400

—The legislative branch of the United States Government having proved itself unable to discern the public requirements for more small change, we are glad to learn that Secretary Bristow has taken the matter in his own hands. Telegrams from Washington announce that on and after Monday next, checks on the Treasury will be paid in silver, if desired. This will wipe out the premium now existing on silver, and put as much of the coin afloat as the public want. It will relieve the present want of small change and finally result in a discount on silver. This order is said to include clearing house certificates which range from $5,000 upward.

—On the 31st of March, the date of their last official statements, the combined capital of the Canadian banks amounted to $61,615,342, or nearly $2,000,000 more than at the same date last year, while there was a decrease of $2,132,798 in circulation and $5,447,644 in deposits. Regarding this showing, the Toronto *Globe* says:

When we analyze the deposits, it is shown that the decrease in deposits which call for a notice before being drawn, was $5,276,850, offset to the extent of $1,829,000 in those not requiring notice. That is to say, the more permanent class of deposits has fallen off very nearly twenty per cent. in the course of twelve months. We must distinguish further, however, and state that one-half of this decrease was due to the withdrawal of Dominion and Provincial Government deposits, and only the other half is a reduction on the sum placed at interest by the general public.

As regards the assets of the banks, the *Globe* notices a falling off in their loans during the year of $9,925,247, or about 7 per cent. In its analysis of the statements the same paper says:

There is an increase in overdue paper unsecured, of $2,410,000, and in secured of $510,000. These figures indicate a considerable reduction in the amount of business available per dollar discount, and an unpleasant increase in a certain class of security as to which we are never partial. The actual amount of this unsecured overdue paper is $6,284, and the inference is natural that considerable losses will have to be met; but we believe they will not turn out so heavy as to require any cutting into the reserves of the banks, and that at the worst there will merely be in the case of some a temporary reduction, a temporary reduction of dividend.

—During the month of April there were coined at the United States mint at Philadelphia 4,673,187 pieces, having a value of $1,087,250. The coinage was thus distributed:

	Pieces.	Value.
Gold	17,187	$ 334,870
Silver	4,302,000	747,205
Base	317,500	3,175
Total	4,673,187	$1,087,250

—Telegraphic dispatches give the following items of intelligence from the United States Treasury:

The Treasurer now holds $315,922,850 in bonds to secure national bank circulation and $18,620,000 to secure public deposits.

United States bonds deposited for the week ending to-day, $88,000; United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn for the week ending to-day, $18,000.

National bank circulation outstanding, $338,520,936, of which amount $2,091,190 are gold notes.

Revenue to-day, $798,033 48; for the month to date, $8,132,775 86; for the fiscal year to date, $67,178,926 41.

Customs to-day, $490,355 02; month to date, $2,229,973 81; fiscal year to date, $127,516,273 36.

Bank notes received for redemption to-day, $94,956; total receipts for the week, $3,740,332.

The United States Assistant Treasurer to-day paid out $606,000 gold for interest and $125,000 gold for five-twenties redeemed.

The silver payments to-day were $15,949 under the $100 limit, $48,500 on drafts for silver from Washington and $189,000 on currency and deposit Clearing House certificates.

The specie shipment for the week amounted to $2,701,383 45, of which $2,405,236 96 was gold coin.

Specie transactions to-day:—Currency, $6,602; gold coin and gold bars on account of redemption of certificates of deposits, $31,725,000; coin, $76,988,570, including coin certificates, $25,856,000; outstanding legal tenders, $370,577, 576.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

May 6, 1876	9.30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. 5's, 1881, coup	122½	122½			
5-20's, 1865, coup	118½	118½			
5-20's, 1865, new	118½	118½			
5-20's, 1867, registered	120¾	120¾			
5-20's, 1867, coupon	120¾	120¾			
5-20's, 1868, registered	122½	122½			
5-20's, 1868, coupon	122½	122½			
10-40's, registered	117¾	117¾			
10-40's, coupons	117¾	117¾			
Currency 6's	126	126			
New 5 per cents	117¾	118			
Western Union Tel	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	62
Quicksilver	14	14	14	14	14
Pacific Mail	19¾	20	20¼	19¾	19¾
Panama			129		
Adams Express	95	96	95		
Wells-Fargo Express	86¾	86¾	86¾		
American Express	60	60	60		
United States Express	69		69		
New York Central	110	110¼			110
Erie	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Michigan Central	90	90	90	90	90
Michigan Southern	52¾	53	53¼	53¼	53¼
Illinois Central	96		96¼		
Cleveland & Pittsburg	94				
Chicago & Northwest	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Do. preferred	59		59¼	59¼	59¼
Rock Island	104¾				104¾
St. Paul common	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	37
Do. preferred	61¾	62	62¼	62¼	62¾
Wabash common					25
Fort Wayne	102¾		102¾		103
Ohio & Mississippi	16¾		16¾		16¾
Union Pacific			64		64
Harlem	125				
Hannibal & St. Jos	14		14¼		14¼
Atlantic & Pac. pref	28				28
Ft. Wayne	91	91			
C., C. & I.					45
Missouri 6's	15				15
South Carolinas, Apl	23				
South Carolinas, July	23				
Missouri 6's	105¾				105¾

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	59¾	59¾	
Reading	44¾	44¾	44¾
United Cos. of N. J.	134½	135	
Phila. and Erie	19¾	19¾	
Lehigh Valley	57¾	57¾	57¾
Central Transportation	47	47½	
Empire Transportation	52		
P. C. & St. L. to. b.	80¾	84	
Northern Pacific bonds	18		

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 112¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Money closed easy at 2 per cent. on call. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6 per cent. Customs receipts $493,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $535,000. Clearings $19,000,000. Sterling 486@489¾.

GOLD.

Gold declined from 112¾ to 112¾ and closed at 112¾. Carrying rates, 1@1¼ and 2 per cent. Loans also made flat. Specie engagements to-day aggregate $2,250,000. Treasury order to pay out silver on currency drafts includes Clearing House certificates, which range from $5,000 upwards. Some of these have already been presented.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds closed quiet. Railroad bonds quiet and firm. State bonds quiet and prices nominal. The stock market opened firmer with an advance in prices ranging from ¼ to 2 per cent; later there was a decline from the highest point, when again the market became steady and closed active, strong and higher. Lake Shore rose to 53¾; St. Paul common to 37; preferred to 63; Western Union to 96¾; Michigan Central to 90; Northwestern preferred to 57¾; Ohio and Mississippi to 17; Union Pacific to 64¼; Pacific Mail fell off to 19¾ and rallied to 19¾; and Northwestern common fell from 40¾ to 39¾. Sales to-day aggregated 156,000 shares, of which 8,000 were Pacific Mail, 55,000 Western Union, 4,000 Northwestern, 11,000 St. Paul, 3,000 Erie, 47,000 Lake Shore and 27,000 Michigan Central. The following are the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	96¾	Rock Island	104¾
Quicksilver	15¾	St. Paul	37
Do. preferred	20	Do. preferred	62¾
Pacific Mail	19¾	Toledo & Wabash	24
Mariposa	7	Do. preferred	34
Do. preferred	14	Ft. Wayne	102¾
Adams Express	109	Terre Haute	3¼
Wells-Fargo Ex	86¾	Do. preferred	12
American Ex	62	Chicago & Alton	93¾
U. S. Express	70¾	Do. preferred	104
New York Central	110	Ohio & Mississippi	16¾
Erie	14¾	Burlington & Q	107½
Do. preferred	19	Atlantic & P. Tel	17¾
Harlem	125	Missouri Pacific	12
Do. preferred	133	Atlantic & Pac. pref	28¾
Mich. Central	43¼	Indiana Central	4¼
Lake Shore	53¼	Hannibal & St. Jos	13¾
Illinois Central	96¾	Panama	129
Cleveland & Pitts	94	Central Pac. bonds	103¾
Chicago & Northwest	39¾	Union Pacific stock	64
Do. preferred	59¼	Union Pac. bonds	104¼
C. C. C. & I	44¾	Do. land grants	104¼
N. J. Central	96¾	Do. sink. fund	91¾

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	122¾	New 5's	117¾
5-20's, 1859	118½	10-40's, registered	117¾
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾	10-40's, coupons	118
5-20's, 1867	120¾	Currency 6's	126½
5-20's, 1868	122¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	43	Virginia, old	32
Tennessee, new	31	Missouri 6's	105¾
Virginia, new	31		

LONDON, May 6, 4 P. M.—Consols 96 9-16 for money and account. United States bonds—5-20's, '67, 109¾; new 5's, 1865, extra 6's of this cent. for three months bills in open market 1¾@1¾ per cent., or 3¼@3½ per cent. below the Bank of England rate.

PARIS, May 6.—Rentes 105 francs 45 centimes.

FRANKFORT, May 6.—United States bonds—New 5's 101¾.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 6, 1876.

The course of trade during the week has been steady and in the main satisfactory, though the aggregate volume of business is not quite so heavy as might be hoped for. The general features of trade continue unchanged. No violent fluctuations are to be reported, and for to-day a wholly unaltered range of values must be quoted, except in petroleum, which was more active and showed an advance of about 5c.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city during the week ending to-day, compared with the corresponding receipts for the three preceding weeks, are as follows:

Receipts for week ending—	Apr. 8.	Apr. 22.	Apr. 29.	May 6.
Flour, bbls	10,925	10,917	10,089	9,791
Apples, bbls	1,350	1,351	940	1,160
Brooms, bxs	205	151	74	1,791
Corn, bus	8,157	15,493	13,785	10,949
Wheat, bus	6,745	7,145	1,145	1,750
Barley, bus	15,100	5,020	4,463	13,902
Rye, bus	2,225	1,072	1,558	2,454
Oats, bus	10,213	13,575	10,236	18,941
Butter, pkgs	415	571	294	446
Bacon, pcs	5,301	7,376	11,253	4,084
Bacon, lbs	432	382	515	423
Potatoes, bus	13,112	18,281	11,715	8,112
Hay, tales	1,482	1,978	2,219	2,413

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Breadstuffs and Produce.

APPLES—The market continues dull and nominal, with the season's trade about at a close. Receipts for the week were only 160 barrels. We quote choice sound $4 75@5 25 per barrel; fair to good, $3 50@4 50; low and inferior, barrelly quotable, being sold for what they will bring.

BEANS—Are sluggish and dull. We quote prime white navy at $1 10@1 15 per bushel.

BUTTER—The receipts are on the increase and the market shows a downward tendency. We quote gilt-edged dairy at 27@28c; prime to good, 24@26c; fair, 19@21c; common, 15@17c.

CIDER—There is a fair trade. We quote at $5 00@6 00 per barrel for hard; sweet drinking at 4@5c per gallon.

CRANBERRIES—Prices are steady at $14 00@15 00 per barrel, as to quality and condition; $5 00 per crate.

CHEESE—The market is fairly active and steady. Full cheese is in nominal demand, all sold out, while new are firm except for the earlier and inferior makes. The week's receipts are 1,181 boxes. We quote New York Goshen at 14½@15c; prime Ohio factory, old, 13½@14c; prime new factory, 13@13½c; fancy choice; 10@11c for prime; lower grades are hardly quotable.

EGGS—Continue dull and weak at 13@14c ₰ dozen for strictly fresh.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—Business in this line is not on a very large scale as yet. Strawberries were quoted at 60@80c ₰ quart. Radishes, in bunches, 5@6c ₰ dozen, and new onions at 35c ₰ dozen. Onions are now sing-ing at 3@4c ₰ lb. Cabbages, $1 25@1 50 ₰ barrel; onions were quoted at $3 00 ₰ crate. Bermuda tomatoes were held at 75c ₰ box.

LARD—There is an active trade in nearly all standard brands at steady values; receipts for the week were 1,701 barrels. The rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour, $7 75 ₰ barrel; No. 1 family, $7 25; straight XXX flour $6 25@7 00; in sacks, 25c ₰ barrel. The jobbing brands of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour are $6 50@7 25; while wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 50@6 75; Minnesota, choice family $7 25@7 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; spring wheat brands active at $5 00@6 50; Graham flour $5 75@7 00; cornmeal 75c ₰ bushel; oatmeal $5 75 ₰ barrel; kegs $3 00. Rye flour $5 00 ₰ barrel.

GRAIN—The market was about steady with a moderate trade and average receipts during the week just closed. Wheat is in steady milling demand for good sound winters. We quote choice No. 1 Michigan white winter at 1 45@1 47; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter at 1 36@1 38; Northwestern red at 1 28@1 30 for low grades are dull and neglected at 1 15@1 22; No. 2 do 90@1 10, as to quality; No. 2 Chicago spring at 1 10@1 12; No. 3 do at 1 06@1 08; rejected at 1 00@1 03. Corn was easy but not materially lower. We quote shelled at 59@60c for yellow; 58@59c for mixed; 57@58c for white. Oats were dull. We quote choice No. 1 Michigan at 45@46c. Barley is quiet and rather nominal; quotations range from 75c@1 00, as to quality; not much coming. Rye is quiet and easy at 80@82c ₰ bushel. Jobbing sales of grain range above quotations. The total supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation on lakes and seaboard ports, in transit by rail, on the New York canals and the lakes, was as follows at the undermentioned dates:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Apl 29, '76	11,544,711	6,129,972	2,400,112	577,694	267,744
Apl 22, '76	12,864,197	4,644,822	2,717,171	698,275	269,051
Apl 15, '76	14,114,117	4,343,872	2,747,396	691,225	274,071
Apl 8, '76	15,421,165	5,606,052	2,930,462	1,245,781	263,488
Apl 1, '76	15,649,340	4,940,271	2,944,907	1,346,907	274,248
Mch. 25, '76	16,023,052	5,817,194	3,266,229	1,476,167	267,766
Mch. 18, '76	16,166,777	6,183,208	3,400,113	1,644,977	265,113
Mch. 11, '76	16,363,666	6,271,822	2,405,821	1,864,498	414,142
May 1, '75	10,848,103	9,238,306	2,250,100	176,626	91,872

POTATOES—The market is very much depressed and it is almost impossible to sell a round lot except at ruinous prices. Receipts for the week were 8,112 bushels. We quote round lots on track nominally at 27@30c ₰ bushel for prime peachblows; 15@25c for mixed lots. Sales from store steadily at 30@35c for peachblows; 25@30c for Peerless. New Bermuda potatoes were easier at $7 25@7 50 per bbl. Jersey sweets rule at $7 50@8 00, with a good demand for prime sound.

VINEGAR—There is a steady demand. We quote country stock 15@20c per gallon; best city make at 15c per gallon.

Provisions.

The provision trade continues moderately active, but prices still display an easy and downward tendency in sympathy with the movement in the West. There is, however, no regular alteration in price since our last report. Receipts for the week were 5,682 pieces and 425 tierces.

BACON—There was an easy feeling, as follows: Shoulders 9¾c ₰ pound; short rib sides 12¾c; clear sides 13½c.

CURED AND CURED MEATS—Hams were steady and in fair demand at 14½c ₰ lb for extra sugar cured. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 14¾c. Sugar cured shoulders were firm being quotable at 10¼c. Dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 15c. Beef tongues, ₰ dozen, are quoted at $7 00@7 50.

LARD—The market is easy. We quote prime leaf lard in tierces at 14c ₰ lb; in half-barrels 14½c; in buckets 15c ₰ lb; refined lard in tierces 9½c ₰ lb; in half-barrels 15c ₰ lb; in buckets 15¾c ₰ lb; in 3-lb caddies 16c ₰ lb; in 5-lb pails 15¾c ₰ lb; in 3-lb pails 15¾c ₰ lb; in 5-lb pails 16c ₰ lb.

LARD OIL—There is a steady demand. We quote extra winter-strained at $1 85 ₰ gallon; No. 1 at 93@95c ₰ gallon; No. 2 at 70@75c; miners' oil, extra, No. 1, 61@65c.

HAM SAUSAGE—Continues steady at 9½@10c ₰ lb.

MESS PORK—The market is quiet, the ruling price being $23 50 ₰ barrel for prime mess.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city readered, 9@9¼c ₰ lb; country do 8½@9c ₰ lb.

COUNTRY BACON—Shows a moderate demand for country-cured meats at steady values. We quote canvassed hams at 15@16c ₰ lb; shoulders 9@10c; sides 12@13c; lard 12@13c.

Groceries.

The market is moderately active, and some of the leading jobbers report business very brisk while others only enjoy a moderate trade. Sugars are easy as last quoted, and coffees while still quoted at the ½c advance by some of the leading houses are jobbed to others at the former rates, and do not seem to respond to the advance very readily. Other leading staples in the grocery trade are unchanged. Prices-current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₰ lb.	*Sugars.*	₰ lb
Fancy Rio	24 c	Standard A..10	@10½c
Choice Rio	23 c	Standard B.. 9¾	@10 c
Prime Rio	22 c	Do. extra C.. 9¼	@ 9½c
Good Rio	21 c	Extra C (yel	8½c
Ordinary Rio	20 c	C—yellow	8¼c
Java	32 c	Franklin, B	9¼c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12 c
Rio, in papers	25@27½c	Crushed	11¼c
60 grain bbls	25@27½c	Powdered	11¼c
Rio, in bulk	24 @27 c	Granulated	11 c
Java, in papers	34 c	Good fair N. O	8¼c
Java, in bulk	33@34c	Fully do	9¼c
Teas.		Prime do	9 c
Young Hyson	45@60 c	Choice fair do	9¼c
Gunpowder	60@ 1 10	Wholesale do	10 c
Imperial	50@ 90	*Molasses.*	₰ gall.
Japan	45@ 85	Strv ch. N. O	65c
Oolong	75@ 85	Prime	62@63c
Fancy	1 00	Good	60c
Souchong	35@ 1 00	*Syrups.*	
Starch.		Ex. white drips	70@72c
Pearl	4½@5½c	Standard do	60@62c
Silver gloss	9 c	Lower grades	35@50c
Corn	10½c	*Spices.*	
Rice.		Cloves	55 c
Choice Carl'a	7½@7¾c	Alspice	17 c
Patna	6¾c	Cassia	33@35 c
Rangoon	6¼c	Ginger	@1 25
Louisiana	6¼@6¾ c	Pepper	19@22 c
Soda.		*Soaps.*	
Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c	Irish soap, ₰ box	@4 25
Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5½c	S. S. Star, ₰ box	5 75
Bi-carb, in 5 papers	7 c	Babbitt's best, 100s	6 75
Candles.		Gold do	6 50
Star, full weight	17 c	Do. N. Y. City, ₰ lb	9½c
Stearine	10½c	German mottled do	7½c
Mould	11@12 c	California, ₰ box	@1 20

The *Shipping List* has the following in the position of the coffee market. "Holders, encouraged by continued favorable telegrams from Rio, are very strong in their views, and are only sellers at very full prices. True, there is but little disposition to operate beyond immediate wants, and the market continues to rule very quiet, but prices are well supported, and it is perhaps more difficult to buy than to sell at our quotations, closing with a still hardening tendency. The distribution to the country from the seaboard for the first four months of this year exceeds the usual average, reaching 163,400 bags per month, whereas it does not ordinarily go much if any beyond 150,000 bags per month, or say 1,800,000 bags per annum. Yet the country is known to be bare, the idea of the interior being evidently to pursue a hand-to-mouth policy in their purchases, keep light stocks, and thus compel the seaboard to hold the bulk of the supplies, available for consumption at any moment, which, with the prospect of transportation to the West, seems entirely feasible." We condense the following statistics:

	Bags.
Stock of Brazil coffee (first hands)	168,058
Stock of Brazil coffee (second hands)	170,942
Afloat and loading for United States	84 619
Purchased for United States	92,000
Stock at Rio	112,000

Petroleum—Weekly Review.

May 6.—The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, by pipe line and railroad, with a comparison table for previous years; also the exports of refined eastward by the various railroads:

	Rects. crude, Rail. Bbls.	Exp. Exp. crude, R. R. R. Bbls.	Exp. crude, Bbls.
Monday, May 1	207	.....	2,949
Tuesday, May 2	.....	.....	.....
Wednesday, May 3	1,442	.....	2,819
Thursday, May 4	83	.....	2,172
Friday, May 5	399	.....	1,697
Saturday, May 6	3,301	.....	1,204
Total for week	2,408	.....	13,721
Since January 1	388,948	1,260,281	129
To May 6, 1876	391,356	.....	275,181
Same time 1875	326,781	.....	48,845
Same time 1874	457,000	38,600	61,200
Same time 1873	651,006	16,127	227,351
Same time 1872	433,277	10,745	159,776
Same time 1871	321,000	32,200	100,700
Same time 1870	319,191	32,833	121,235
Same time 1869	242,741	29,911	96,572
Same time 1868	400,962	28,330	96,337

BUSINESS—The week has been less notable for fluctuations than for preceding weeks, and since the opening on Monday a rather quiet feeling has prevailed. The market during the last two days was firm and an advance was recorded, followed on Wednesday and Thursday by some weakness and a decline, which carried values down to $1 72½ for United, which was again recovered to-day, leaving the market at just about the point at which it closed on Saturday of last week. The tone of the Eastern and foreign reports is still rather adverse, but the markets of the oil regions showed considerable life to-day. The sales and resales during the week are reported as follows:

	Bbls.		Bbls
Monday	54,000	Thursday	101,000
Tuesday	117,000	Friday	93,000
Wednesday	53,000	Saturday	72,000
Total			487,000
Last week			1,045,000

CRUDE RECEIPTS—The following are the crude receipts from all points for the past two weeks:

	Last Week.	This week.
Crude received, barrels	10,019	2,408

The following are the crude receipts from all points, by river and rail, for the past twelve years, from January 1 to—

	Barrels
May 6, 1876	391,356
Same time 1875	326,781
Same time 1874	457,000
Same time 1873	651,006
Same time 1872	433,277
Same time 1871	321,000
Same time 1870	319,191
Same time 1869	242,741
Same time 1868	400,962
Same time 1867	267,400
Same time 1866	444,133
Same time 1865	267,400

EXPORTS OF REFINED—The following are the exports of refined oil East by the Allegheny Valley Railroad, for the past three weeks:

	Barrels.
Allegheny Valley railroad, 12,914	13,921

The following are the exports of refined oil East for the past five years, from January to May 6:

Routes.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
P. R. R	19,715	16,157	38,508	.....	.....
A. V. R. R	156,706	237,351	95,215	48,815	278,178
Total	176,421	253,488	133,720	48,815	278,178

SATURDAY.

CRUDE—The market opened firm at 81 74¾ bid, declined to 81 72½, recovered to 81 73¾ and to 81 76¾, and from this to 81 77½ with little or no oil offering. Buyers then withdrew and it gradually declined to the opening price. In the afternoon another spurt upward took place, closing at 81 77½ bid, 81 78¾ asked. Shipment was firm at 81 95. Union was even, with United and Conduit 2½@3c higher.

REFINED—There was a slightly better feeling in the market for refined to-day in sympathy with the improvement in crude. Quotations are steady as previously reported. We quote standard white at 10½c for five tins and 10¾c for single tins. The week's refining at works: 116,114c in car lots. New York delivery rules at 10¾@10¾c for prompt and 10¾@10¾c for June. Philadelphia is quoted at 10¾@10¾c for spot. Baltimore rules at 10¾c for prompt. Shipment delivery is quoted nominally at about 10c.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, May 6.—Unofficial sales: At the opening a few sales of United were made at 81 76¾, after which there was a gradual decline, accompanied with some reactions to 81 72½. There were only a few sales at this price, and the market declined to 81 70 bid, and the ruling quotations during the afternoon were 81 73@81 73¾. At the close considerable weakness was developed, and sales of several days past: 81 73½ was bid and 81 74¾ asked for seventy tanks. In the forenoon 81 per thousand barrels was paid for the privilege of "putting" any time during the month at 81 95c. There were no sales reported, but later in the day there were bids of 81 92½ for the whole month, and 81 90 for June. Dealings were very moderate, and quotations hard to establish. However, 81 92½ would have been a fair quotation for the close. Sales and resales were 48,000 barrels.

TITUSVILLE, May 6.—The *Courier* says: United opened at 81 76¾, and with few sales declined to 81 72½@81 73¾. Conduit was held at 81 70@81 71. Shipments of United, Conduit and Pennsylvania Transportation, river and rail, were 81,000 barrels. Local runs from wells and refineries were 2,000 barrels. Benzoline was quoted at 8½c ₰ gallon; naphtha 7½c; lubricating oils 20@30c ₰ gallon; paraffine 10@11c ₰ lb; crude do 6½@7c; crude vaseline 12@15c; refined do 20@25c; refined lubricating oils 30@40c ₰ gallon.

BRADFORD, May 6.—Petroleum dull; crude 8 @8¼c; refined 15c; cases 17½@21c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—Refined 10¾@10¾c; crude 8½@8½c.

BALTIMORE, May 6.—Petroleum dull; crude 7¾@8c; refined 12@12½c.

CLEVELAND, May 6.—Petroleum steady and quiet; standard white, 110 degrees test, 10½c; prime white, 150 degrees test, 11½c.

ANTWERP, May 6.—Petroleum 27½ francs.

LIVERPOOL, May 6.—Refined petroleum 10½d.

LONDON, May 6.—Refined petroleum 10½@ 10¾d.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

Crude receipts Allegheny Valley R. R	862
Refined shipments Allegheny Valley R. R	1,186

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 6, 1876.

STOCK RECEIPTS.

The run of stock for the week ending Saturday, May 6, was as follows:

	Cars.		Cars.
Through cattle this week	266	Local cattle last week	77
Through cattle last week	297	Hogs this week	75
Local cattle this week	26	Hogs last week	58
		Sheep this week	58
		Sheep last week	44

CATTLE.

It will be noticed the run of live stock, with the exception of local cattle, did not differ materially from that of last week. As we have before stated, the supply of cattle was scarcely up to the demand, and the market closed firm at fully 35@37c better than last week. The advance was principally in the best quality, prime cattle selling at only a slight advance over previous prices. The railroad war now being waged in the West may have had some effect in producing this state of things; and it may be, too, that the new crop of grass now coming to the surface may also have had some effect in the matter. Speaking of the railroad quarreling as to who shall carry the stock, a shrewd dealer remarked in our hearing that when rogues fell out honest men would get their dues. So most it is. The following were the ruling quotations at the close of the market, with the prospects good for next week should the run not prove too large:

Extra choice butchers' cattle, 1,500 to 1,600 lbs.....$ 5 75@6 00
Prime, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs..... 5 25@5 50
Good, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs..... 4 87½@5 12
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs..... 4 50@4 70
Common, 900 to 1,000 lbs..... 4 20@4 50
Stockers..... 3 50@4 00
Bulls, cows and oxen..... 1 00@4 00
Texans, 800 to 1,200 lbs..... 4 50@4 90

HOGS.

The run of hogs was seventeen cars in excess of that of last week. As previous ly noted the market rules dull, and suffered a decline of 50@60 per cent. Most of the offerings were disposed of and the market closed moderately active. The near approach of hot weather will seriously effect the hog market. We quote as follows:

Extra Philadelphias.....$7 75@7 87
Prime Philadelphias..... 7 50@7 60
Heavy Yorkers..... 7 2½@7 35
Light Yorkers..... 7 00@7 20
Roughs..... 6 00@6 50

SHEEP.

The sheep market closed firm, with the greater part of the offerings disposed of. As the season advances clipped sheep are more sought after than wooled, and prices for both the coming week are considered to be good by those who ought to know. The following were the ruling quotations:

Extra wooled, 100 to 120 lbs.....$7 00@7 25
Prime wooled, 95 to 100 lbs..... 6 50@6 75
Good wooled, 85 to 95 lbs..... 6 00@6 25
Fair wooled, 75 to 80 lbs..... 5 75@6 25
Common wooled, 70 to 75 lbs..... 5 00@5 25
Extra clipped, 100 to 110 lbs..... 5 87½@6 00
Prime clipped, 95 to 100 lbs..... 5 62½@5 75
Good clipped, 85 to 90 lbs..... 5 25@5 50
Fair clipped, 75 to 80 lbs..... 4 75@5 00
Common clipped, 70 to 75 lbs..... 3 50@4 50

MISCELLANEOUS.

Following are the ruling quotations for the week, prices being governed as to the qualities of the cows as to milkers. We quote:

Extra choice milkers.....$70@75 00

CITY MATTERS.

FOR eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 24, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., April 7, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Thr.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	29 812	71	57	S.	Fresh	Clear
2 P. M..	29 767	80	47	S.	Fresh	Cloudy
9 P. M..	29 785	71	66	W.	Gentle	Fair

Mean barometer..29.791 Highest thermom.....81
Mean thermom .... 73.2 Lowest thermom.....56

Saloon Robbed.

On Saturday night or Sunday morning Wm. Christle's saloon, on Seventeenth street, South Side, was broken into and robbed of twenty-five dollars in money. The thieves then visited the up-stairs apartments and there secured two watches. There is no clue to the rascals.

Dr. Hunter

Devotes special attention to diseases of the throat, lungs and ears. Office, No. 178 Fourth avenue, above Grant street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. FMWtf

Iron City College,

corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, Pittsburgh. Students received at any time. For circulars containing terms, &c., call on or address J. C. Smith, A. M., Principal.

Fatal Accident to a Boy.

About eleven o'clock Saturday forenoon a boy named James O'Brien, aged twelve years, was run over by a freight train on the Panhandle Railroad, near the mills of Graff, Bennett & Co., on the South Side, and instantly killed, his head having been completely severed from his body. The unfortunate lad was gathering coal along the track when the accident occurred. An inquest was held by Alderman Larkins.

Reduction in Freights, P. R. R.

PITTSBURGH, PA., May 6, 1876.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Fourth-class rates from Pittsburgh to Boston and Providence have been reduced, taking effect May 5. The rates will be to Boston and Providence, 28c per 100 pounds. When in carloads of 20,000, or over, rates will be to Boston and Providence, 25c per 100 pounds.

Yours truly, C. A. CARPENTER, Agent.

Dodge Club Concert

A vocal and instrumental concert by members of the Dodge Club, East End, will be given in the Mount Olive Presbyterian church, Twenty-second ward, on this, Monday, evening at eight o'clock. The concert is for the benefit of the church nanmely. Im not on this account alone should there be a large attendance. The programme is an excellent one, and as the members participating are among our best amateur singers and performers, an enjoyable evening may be expected.

The Right of Trial by Jury.

Judge Ewing, of the Common Pleas Court No. 2, on Saturday, decided that persons charged with keeping a disorderly house have the constitutional right to a trial by jury, and that they cannot be summarily convicted before a magistrate. This decision was delivered in the case of Fannie Roberts, who had been sent to the Workhouse by Hyde & Behan for keeping a disorderly house. The hearing took place on Saturday upon writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*. Fannie was discharged; but now she will be treated on an information and indictment in the regular way.

Suits Instituted

J. S. Dillinger on Saturday entered a second suit for damages against John McKallip & Co., commercial agency, for alleged false publications, being in substance that there were numerous judgments against him and that he "didn't amount to shucks" financially. He claims damages in $25,000.

The Iron and Glass Dollar Savings Bank also filed a bill to secure permission of court to pay into its hands a bill of $550 due one John Massey. The money is claimed by Sarah Mealey, who has already filed a bill in equity against the plaintiffs to secure it. In order to avoid any cause for future litigation in the matter, the plaintiffs desire the approval of court in what they do.

Pennsylvania Anthracite Coal.

The [illegible] Va., *Commonwealth*, informs us that a party of Pittsburgh capitalists are engaged in developing the anthracite coal deposits in Rockingham and Augusta counties, under an incorporated title of The Royal Land Company of Virginia. They are at present working at North River Gap, at what is generally known as the "Dora Mines." They have a double fores working night and day, driving five separate tunnels, which are a considerable distance apart, and in each of which the very finest of anthracite coal is developed. The farther they get into the heart of the mountain the better the coal gets. They are building houses for the men and shops necessary for the prosecution of the work, and that hitherto quiet valley now sings the song of industry.

County Prison Board.

At a meeting of the Board, on Saturday, the Secretary, Mr. Warner, stated that in the case of certain supplies required for the use of the jail, especially those purchased from farmers, such as straw, potatoes, &c, and those from grocers, who insist upon selling exclusively for cash, great embarrassment arises from the fact that all warrants drawn for the supplies for the prison are required to be approved by the Board of Inspectors. As the Board is in session but once a month, it is difficult to get their approval in every case.

Sheriff Fife offered the following resolution as a remedy:

Resolved, That warrants be authorized for the payment of such articles as are required for the use of the prison, and necessary to be paid in cash, and that the bills therefor be submitted to the Board.

The resolution was adopted, when the Board adjourned.

Pittsburgh Manufacturers on the Upper Mississippi.

It is gratifying to know that, notwithstanding the complaints about Pittsburgh's inability to compete with other manufacturing points, there are evidences, from various quarters, that our manufacturers are still "masters of the situation" in some departments, at least. The St. Louis *Times* says: "It looks strange to us to see so much freight coming round from Pittsburgh, and being reshipped here to the Upper Mississippi. And that, too, the very kind of manufactured articles which it seems St. Louis can furnish, or ought to furnish, as cheap as at Pittsburgh, and save the freight from there to this place. We are behind the times, and this thing needs looking into. Why, if it was not for Pittsburgh freight, the Upper Mississippi boats would hardly have any business to do up stream."

M. O. Jones, M. D.

We are sorry to learn that Pittsburgh is soon to lose one of her leading physicians in the person of M. O. Jones, who is about to take up his residence in Chicago. For fifteen years the doctor has been actively engaged in practice here, and he leaves a large circle of patrons who regret his departure. His high standing in the profession has been recognized by his elevation to the Presidency of the Allegheny County Medical Society; by his selection, at different times, as one of the delegates from that body to the State and American Medical Associations; and by the frequent demands of his brother practitioneers upon him for the benefit of his acknowledged skill and long experience in the treatment of disease. He carries with him the best wishes of very many personal and professional friends. We owe our Chicago friends a grudge for taking from us so excellent a citizen and physician, but we will agree to "let bye gones be bye gones," if they will only receive and treat him as he deserves.

New Railroad Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's new depot, at the intersection of Thirty-second and Market streets, Philadelphia, was opened yesterday. It is a two-story building, 185 feet in length and 100 feet in width, with a porch 12 feet in width on every side except the north, where the porch will be fifty feet wide. The first floor consists of the general waiting-room, 80 by 150 feet; the ladies' waiting room, 40 by 100 feet; the restaurant, 40 by 84 feet; the ticket office, news stand, telegraph office, Pullman Car Company's office, &c. On the second floor are the offices for the Superintendents, General Agent, rooms for the conductors, train agents, receivers, &c. A kitchen will be situated. Fifty feet northeast of the building is a room for the outgoing baggage, 30 by 90 feet, and opposite to the west a room for incoming baggage, 25 by 100 feet. The roadbed between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets contains twelve tracks. Of these, six near the middle of the roadbed will be used as tracks on to which the cars are to stand while being washed. On the west side of these are three tracks for incoming trains, covered by a shed 70 feet wide and 800 feet long. Three tracks on the east are arranged for outgoing trains in a similar manner. A short distance north of the depot these twelve tracks converge into three, which run north as far as Callow hill street bridge, where they will curve to the west, and near Thirty-second street and Haverford road they converge into two tracks. At Thirty-sixth street the New York trains curve off to the north, while the Western trains continue straight on.

DOM PEDRO.

Flying Visit of the Emperor of Brazil to Pittsburgh—Where He Went and What He Saw.

Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, after a hasty visit to the oil regions of Venango county, returned to this city at half past two o'clock on Saturday afternoon. He is accompanied on his travels by Viconde De Born Retiro, his viscount, Dr. Arthur Macedo and Dr. Henning, his physicians and by his private secretary and interpreter. The party was met at the Union Depot by Dr. Donnelly, and carriages being in readiness, they at once visited St. Paul's Cathedral where brief devotions were held. They then called at Municipal Hall, were introduced by Dr. Donnelly to Mayor McCarthy and with the latter took a look at the arrangement of the first and second stories. Quite a crowd soon gathered, but the Emperor gave little chance for curiosity by a sudden exit, after returning thanks to the Mayor.

The American Iron Works of Jones & Laughlins, in the Twenty-fourth ward, were next visited without notification. Here the party was shown the different departments and the Emperor seemed greatly interested. He made frequent inquiries which were promptly answered by Mr. Kirk, who had taken charge of the party on their arrival at the works.

Cunningham & Ihmsen's glass works were next visited, and here the blowing of bottles and window glass was witnessed for a few minutes. At each of these places a crowd gathered and Dom Pedro manifested a great desire to avoid being made the object of curiosity.

The Imperial party was next driven to the Monongahela Incline Railway, where the members quit the carriages and entered a car. Soon they were on the top of Mount Washington, and there the distinguished visitors enjoyed a splendid view of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity. Dom Pedro took especial notice of the High School building, and inquired as to names of hills about the city.

Next, the Penitentiary in Allegheny was visited and a hasty tour was made through the corridors and workshops in company with Warden Wright. From the Penitentiary the party returned to the Union Depot, where they at once entered their special car, and within which they remained till 7:51, when they started by the Pennsylvania Railroad for Washington.

The Emperor rides in a splendid Pullman hotel car, which he has used ever since he left New York. The car is understood to have been chartered by the Emperor in New York for the entire trip over the United States, including the living on the road and attendants, while some say that Pedro bought the car and intends to take it with him to Brazil when he has finished his visit here. Two Brazilian whites cook for the imperial party, meals being served regularly on the car, while two colored porters, in the employ of the Pullman Palace Car Company, make the beds and do the odd chores, a Pullman conductor having charge of the car.

IN TROUBLE.

A Liquor Dealer Arrested in New York and Confined in Our County Jail on Charges of False Pretenses.

A short time ago Mr. Philip Hamburger, a Liberty street liquor merchant, appeared before Alderman Burke and made an information charging M. Levy, of New York, with false protenses, alleging that the accused did obtain from him liquors to the amount of about $1,700, by falsely representing that he (Levy) had 20,000 casks of wine in bond in New York. Detective Whitney, armed with a requisition, visited New York last Thursday and succeeded in arresting Levy, arriving in this city with his prisoner Saturday morning, when Alderman Burke committed him to jail for a hearing on next Friday.

Mr. Joseph S. Finch, upon learning that Levy was in the city, swore out a bench warrant, arrested him, alleging that the accused had obtained from him about $2,000 worth of liquors upon the same representations as were made to Mr. Hamburger.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Samuel Rathborn, tried for counterfeiting nickel coins, was convicted.

William Howard, charged with passing counterfeit twenty dollar gold pieces, found guilty.

William H. Morris, charged with passing counterfeit fractional currency, attempting to pass and having the same in possession, guilty.

The jury in the case of Charles Moore, indicted under the Civil Rights law, came into court, stated they were unable to agreee, and were discharged. They stood eleven for acquittal and one [illegible]

The jury tried [illegible] and the C[illegible]

Jo[illegible] adjudged bankrupt and the matter referred to Register Knox.

The application of the assignee in the case of J. P. Selt & Co., bankrupts, an order was made for their examination before Register Woodruff.

Register Harper was directed to make a final examination in the case of Henry Freyvogle, bankrupt, on the 25th inst.

An order for the sale of certain real estate, in the case of Octavius Abbey, confirmed nisi.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Elmira Bricker vs. City of Pittsburgh: previously reported. The jury were unable to agree and were discharged.

In the voluntary assignment of Thomas Snee, William P. Schell was appointed assignee.

Rado vs. Reiss. Appointment of receiver revoked and Gustave Langenheim was appointed receiver in his stead.

In the voluntary assignment of Louis Jones, the account of assignee was confirmed absolutely, and J. McF. Carpenter, Esq., was appointed auditor.

In the voluntary assignment of J. S. Brown & Co., Robt. Frazer, Esq., was appointed auditor.

Anton Kuzleman *et al.* vs. Second Workingmen's Building and Loan Association. Preliminary injunction granted to restrain defendants from mortgaging their property.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO DAY.

Kirkpatrick for use vs. Scully; White *et al.* vs. Neal *et al.*; McArthur vs. Armstrong; Arrott vs. Grogan; Glaze vs. Baldwin; Mellon vs. Schoonmaker *et al.*; Porterfield vs. Walsh *et al.*; Sterll vs. Anderson; F. and M. Bank vs. Barr *et al.*; Swift vs. Beatty; Lanahan *et al.* vs. Jennings; Blake *et al.* vs. German Bank; Felger vs. Goldthorp; Baptist Church vs. McClure; Smith vs. McPhillamy; Flannigan vs. Hunter.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.

T. H. Davis, Esq., was appointed receiver in the equity proceeding of James Manses, Sr., vs. A. B. Semple. The parties were partners in the manufacture of chemical compounds, but the partnership was dissolved by limitation on the first of April last. The complainant wants a receiver and a master to s ate an account.

In the case of John F. Wheaver vs. the county of Allegheny, which is an action to recover the reward offered for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of the Hamnett family, a rule was granted on a number of parties to show cause why they should not intervene and maintain their respective claims or be hereafter debarred.

A charter of incorporation was granted to the St. Bridget's Benevolent Association.

Theodore W. Devan vs. Frederick Dehan: libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

Michael Graver vs. Peter Riesenck. James Fitzsimmons, Esq., appointed master.

In the matter of the assignment of G. W. Campbell to Charles P. Whilson, the account of assignee was confirmed absolutely, and H. J. Bigger, Esq., was appointed auditor to make distribution.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO DAY.

Elser vs. Bosworth *et al*; Heil vs. Steinhauser; Beymer, Bauman & Co. vs. Allegheny Car and Transportation Company; Walker vs. Anderson *et al*; Emrich & Co. vs. Tesh *et al*; Heberle vs. Kolb; Mangold & Son vs. Gast, owner, &c.; Fair vs. Ayers; Gothart vs. Logue *et al*.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Kirkpatrick

A. H. Rowand, Jr., Burgess of Verona borough, who was convicted of misdemeanor in becoming surety on a bond of Antonia Trenker, admitted that he had done so through a mistake, not being aware of the existence of such an act. Three days afterward he discovered the act and had his name erased from the bond. The Court sentenced him to pay a fine of five dollars and costs. The extreme penalty is a fine of $500 and a forfeiture of his office. The technical conviction does not make Mr. Rowand ineligible to office, but merely subjects him to a forfeiture. In order to compel a forfeiture, it is necessary that proceeding be had in the regular manner, by *quo warranto*.

John Reise was sentenced five years to the Penitentiary on five indictments for larceny, to which he pleaded guilty.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of George W. Stewart, indicted for desertion. The parties are living together, and the prosecutrix consented to the entrance of a *nolle pros.*

Henry Poliett having pleaded guilty to a charge of selling liquor on Sunday, was fined $200, and in default sentenced to jail for a period not to exceed thirty days.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. Frank McCann, John Black, William Delaney, Flora Egley, Robert Flynn, John August *et al.*, John Snyder, James A. Shorese, G. R. Sterling, Thomas Johnston, Charles Harbach, Henry Disque, Joseph Wagner, F. L. Lee, T. J. Taylor, Peter McGovern, James Logue, Thomas Gallagher, John Kelly *et al.*, John Hershemoder, Lydia Patton, Fannie Roberts, T. B. Cobb, Samuel J. McQuitty, Christian Staarz.

THERE was quite a commotion in the ladies' waiting room at the Federal street depot, Saturday, among the passengers who were awaiting the departure of the Lecesdale accommodation. It appears that ihlied with the room with a satchel had purchased for a pyrotechnic display at a Sunday school exhibition, and in some way the combustible and explosive matter got "touched off." A number of women and children left the room in great haste.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce will hold a regular meeting this afternoon.

THE Methodist Episcopal church at Braddock, which had been closed for repairs, was reopened yesterday.

NOTWITHSTANDING his repeatedly expressed desire to meet the poets of the United States, Dom Pedro did not call on Willis Addkyns.

The Emperor of Brazil expresses himself highly pleased with his visit to Pittsburgh, but he said nothing about moving over and settling here.

THE State Convention of the Catholic T. A. B. Union of Pennsylvania, will meet on the 14th of June, at Shamokin, Northumberland county.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club will be held this, Monday, evening. A full attendance of members is requested.

THE engineer of the Duquesne Incline Plane Company will proceed to the work of making surveys this week, and the railway will be constructed ere a great while.

THE members of Keystone Castle, No. 14, America, No. 21, Tobias, No. 55, Pride of the West, No. 67, Knights of the Mystic Chain, paid an official visitation in a body to Mineral Valley Castle, No. 52, at Turtle Creak, Saturday night.

THE first anniversary of the National Christian Temperance Alliance was held in this city on the 10th and 11th inst., in the First Baptist church, and the corner of Fourth avenue and Ross street, the exercises to begin at half-past ten o'clock.

THE net gain to the county, under the fee bill, for the month of April, was $813 51. In addition to this, the Sheriff returned for verdict fees collected $228; for fines, $60; for official advertising, $1,315 50. Register Gray, for official advertising, $150.

SUPERINTENDENT DAVIS, of Allegheny city, held his first examination on last Saturday. About two hundred and fifty teachers were in attendance: a large number of them were young ladies under twenty years of age, who perhaps attended only for a test of their scientific attainments.

Next, the Penitentiary in Allegheny was visited and a hasty tour was made through the corridors and workshops in company with Warden Wright. From the Penitentiary the party returned to the Union Depot, where they at once entered their special car, and within which they remained till 7:51, when they started by the Pennsylvania Railroad for Washington.

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THE Pittsburgh Exhibition Company will proceed to the work of making surveys this week, and the railway will be constructed ere a great while.

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THE net gain to the county, under the fee bill, for the month of April, was $813 51. In addition to this, the Sheriff returned for verdict fees collected $228; for fines, $60; for official advertising, $1,315 50. Register Gray, for official advertising, $150.

SUPERINTENDENT DAVIS, of Allegheny city, held his first examination on last Saturday. About two hundred and fifty teachers were in attendance: a large number of them were young ladies under twenty years of age, who perhaps attended only for a test of their scientific attainments.

Next, the Penitentiary in Allegheny was visited and a hasty tour was made through the corridors and workshops in company with Warden Wright. From the Penitentiary the party returned to the Union Depot, where they at once entered their special car, and within which they remained till 7:51, when they started by the Pennsylvania Railroad for Washington.

The Emperor rides in a splendid Pullman hotel car, which he has used ever since he left New York. The car is understood to have been chartered by the Emperor in New York for the entire trip over the United States, including the living on the road and attendants, while some say that Pedro bought the car and intends to take it with him to Brazil when he has finished his visit here. Two Brazilian whites cook for the imperial party, meals being served regularly on the car, while two colored porters, in the employ of the Pullman Palace Car Company, make the beds and do the odd chores, a Pullman conductor having charge of the car.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Jane Coombs closed her first unprofitable engagement in this city, last Saturday evening. She plays in Cleveland this week, where again she will have the circus as counter attraction.

This evening "Rose Michel," the latest New York success, will have its first performance in this city. Miss Rose Eytinge will appear as *Rose Michel*, supported by the Union Square Theater Company. The scenery for the piece is nearly all new, and the cast is very large. The piece has now had a run of nearly one hundred and fifty nights in New York city, drawing full houses, while it has also been received with great favor in Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia. It is pure in tone, although by a French author, there being no hint at illicit love in any of the scenes.

Fifth Avenue Comedy Theater.

This afternoon, at the Comedy Theater, the brothers Garber, the attentive, accommodating and gentlemanly ushers at the Pittsburgh Opera House, are to have a benefit. By way of attraction they offer Bulwer's interesting play of "Richelieu," with Mr. Harry Reuck, a young amateur of considerable talent, as [illegible] in the title role. The Opera House company will [illegible] support. The Messrs. Garber [illegible] to patrons of the drama, and should be kindly and substantially remembered.

Harry Ellsler's Benefit.

It is probable that Mr. Harry Ellsler, the treasurer at the Pittsburgh Opera House, will have a benefit soon, down at Library Hall, when the opera of the "Bohemian Girl" will be produced, with Miss Effie Ellsler, sister of the beneficiary, as *Arline*, and the other characters by volunteers from the Gounod Club. Miss Effie is to essay the part in Cleveland in a few days, having devoted much study thereto. She has a good voice, is handsome, and, under the sprightliest, most pleasing young actresses now before the public, East or West. Harry deals confidently on a bumper when his "bespeak" comes off.

Academy of Music

The Uncle Tom Comedy Company are announced for three nights longer at the Academy of Music, and "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be repeated this and to morrow evenings, with Miss S. Sarah as *Eva*, the part in which he has no equal, Little Nell as *Topsy*, and little Hattie Irving as *Eva*. On Wednesday evening Mr. Sanford will have a complimentary benefit, when he will appear in the drama of "Ten Nights in a Barroom." Mr. Sanford is a veteran actor and manager, a genial, clever gentleman, who in days past has earned the gratitude of not a poor family in this city by his unostentatious benevolence. He has friends almost innumerable here, who should turn out and crowd the auditorium of the Academy on the occasion of his benefit.

Life Insurance.

When a man's affairs are prospering, it is not easy to get his attention to life assurance, for he is apt to think his family can never need the aid it furnishes. He makes light of it and says to himself: "I do not ask any one to take care of my family after I am gone. I propose to lay away a good shape enough money to do that, and if my business goes on only a few years longer as well as it had done lately, I shall need no favors of anybody. I prefer to do my own insuring, and can't see the profit of a healthy man like myself paying out a nice little sum year after year, losing the interest on it, and dying before I know whether my family get it back or not." But when panicky times come, and things unsettle and break up as they did three years ago, and he sees his accumulations melting away until poverty stares him in the face, and he looks into the eyes of wife and babes with sad forebodings, then he feels his mistake, and regrets that years before when money was easy with him he did not take out a policy, and so assure at least a comfortable subsistence to his loved ones when left without protector or provider.

The present session is a good time for one in a condition to do it, to make such provision before the strain tightens on them and they become unable to carry out their provident intentions. Of course pains should be taken to select a company, strong, honorable, both able and willing to meet all losses promptly. Happily, while there are some feeble companies, whose efforts are so far experimental, and to be therefore avoided by prudent people, there are many others established on a sound basis, that the utmost confidence may be felt that payments on a policy in one of them are safe investments, sure to be realized with larger profits by those in whose behalf they are made.

Foremost among these stands the old United States Life Insurance Company, of New York, with large assets, its economical management, its sagacious and prudent officers, its eminent board of directors and its rates fixed at the lowest point consistent with safety.

How to Make Money.

We will state that the surest, best and speediest way to "multiply and increase" is to call at No. 12 WALL STREET, New York, and consult with ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & Co.

These gentlemen, who have long been identified with the history and affairs of Wall street, are unusually skilled in monetary affairs, and in everything appertaining to speculation, are unexcelled for admitted and professional ability. It is also be said that of the many brokers in that city they are not only the most popular, but also the most successful. Their success, and fame widely known in or near the vicinity of Wall street.

Among the customers of the house of ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & Co. are some of our leading and representative citizens, who are mainly indebted to the labors of this firm for much of the wealth they now enjoy.

During the long and successful experience of Messrs. ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & Co. in this city they have earned for themselves an unrivaled reputation for honesty, integrity and good faith, and enjoy a business almost colossal in its proportions. In fact, the amount of business done by this house in the course of a year is something wonderful, and often forms the subject of comment. It needs but a visit to their spacious offices in Wall street to prove the truth of the above statement.

How they manage to convert $10 to $20, $20 into $40, $40 into $80, and so on, is a secret which they alone can explain: but that they succeed in doing so is a fact too well known to admit of doubt. If you would suffer and profitably invest your funds, do not hesitate in favor this bank with your cash and confidence. That by so doing you will secure an abundant reward, the experience of thousands of our best citizens attests. The necessity of taking such a course in these times of tottering banks and financial stringency must be apparent to the most indifferent and careless observer.

MESSRS. ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & Co. are prepared to invest money to any amount in the best securities, and in every transaction in which they may be engaged guarantee entire satisfaction to those who honor them with their patronage.

☞ Send for their Explanatory Circular and Weekly Reports, which they mail to all who desire them.—*From N. Y. Metropolis, April 16, 1876.*

ILLEGAL INVESTIGATIONS.

Message from Governor Hartranft Vetoing Appropriations for Expenses of House Investigating Committees.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, May 5, 1876.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN: I have approved House bill No. 143, entitled "an act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt and for common schools for the year Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six," except certain items contained in section eleven, which are as follows: "And the State Treasurer is further authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the actual and necessary expenses, clerical and stenographic services and the officers' fees and mileage in serving processes in the following special committees: The committee appointed to investigate the House of Refuge at Philadelphia, the committee to investigate the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Coal Company and Coal and Iron Company, the committee to investigate the State Treasury, the committee to investigate the Reform School at Morganza and the committee appointed to investigate Senate bill twenty-one; *Provided*, That the members of said committees shall receive such compensation only as they are entitled to under the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth."

The items excepted out of my approval are "the committee to investigate the House of Refuge at Philadelphia, the committee to investigate the State Treasury, the committee to investigate the Reform school at Morganza," which items and the expenses therefor I disapprove.

The Constitution, with the most rigid and explicit restrictions, has defined the limits of the power of the General Assembly in making appropriations. What may be embraced in the general appropriation bill is contained in the fifteenth section of the third article of the Constitution: "The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and for public schools; all other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing but one subject."

If the items excepted out of the approval of this bill are confined within the provisions of the section, they must be found in the Legislative Department. But the committee, the expenses of which are proposed to be paid in this appropriation, are not legally constituted bodies raised by lawful authority, nor standing committees of either House. It is undoubtedly true that the Legislature by a law or joint or concurrent resolution, which is equivalent to a law for that purpose, may raise committees to perform duties similar to those imposed upon the committees specified in this bill; or either House, for the purpose of its government, investigation of the conduct of its members, or any other purpose necessary to conduct its business as a legislative body, may raise and organize committees, without the concurrence of the other. But a committee to perform extra legislative duties at distant places can have no authority to act except by a special law, or an act passed for the particular case in the manner required to pass any law, as defined by the Constitution.

The twenty-sixth section of the third article of the Constitution provides that "every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary, except on the question of adjournment, shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him, or being disapproved, shall be repassed by two-thirds of both houses, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in cases of a bill." The resolutions and votes contained in both cases of the excepted items in the bill were passed by a single house, and to perform duties other than that of legislation, and in places and at times that in which the two houses were sitting.

Committees for special duties, created by a single house, and not for any purpose connected with its government, are not the ordinary business of the legislative department, but special and extraordinary. And the expenses partake of the same character. They therefore are two wells being filled, at present, on the property, and two other rigs are up.

On Wednesday a man, named Conrad Schafter, was working in a derrick on the Fillman farm, when he fell to the flooring, causing severe injuries, from which death soon ensued. He was formerly a resident of some part of Michigan, where his wife and family are now living.

There is considerable interest felt here in reference to the organization of a borough. The project meets with some opposition. There is the rowdy element, which always follows to the front of development in the regions, as [illegible] other order—is one of the first institutions to mark the [illegible] progress. As the towns become settled, the roughs find that it is necessary to seek some other locality, where they are not and are less regarded, and hence move on. This class, of course, object to a borough, as their lawlessness would meet prompt and vigorous punishment. The better class, the antique and economical, who are adverse to change, especially when accompanied with expense. But the sensible portion of the community, particularly those who purpose living here with their wives and families, strongly advocate a measure which will result in good order and in much needed improvements in the future.

The narrow gauge railroad, from Emlenton to this place, is regarded with great favor here, and the citizens generally are looking forward with much pleasure to the time when they can be in communication with the outer world by a civilized mode of transportation.

The production of this district has held, during the past month, at about the same as the month previous. At present there are eighty-six wells drilling in this section. There is every indication of considerable activity during the ensuing season, but the character of the territory is such that no cause for alarm need be felt, as to scarcity or the trade, of any large increase in stocks on account of developments in the Clarion oil fields. DOT.

OHIO NEWS.

The surviving members of the Second Ohio Cavalry are to hold their first reunion at Cleveland, on the 3d and 4th of July.

The highest number of convicts ever reached in the penitentiary was attained in March, when the records showed 1,336 in confinement. The number of prisoners has increased about sixty per cent. since the panic of 1873.

Peach and cherry blossoms are gilding the trees this season with sparse crops. The plum blossoms seem to be more abundant. We are informed that the small crop of blossoms will be abundant in due season.—*Carroll Free Press.*

The Alliance *Review* of the 29th ult. says: Thomas Adams, a centenarian living a couple of miles north of this city, died on Thursday, the 13th ult. Mr. Adams was 101 years old. The funeral took place on Saturday and was largely attended.

The Sandusky *Register* states that on Wednesday two burglars entered the house of Captain J. W. Estes, during his absence, and quieting Mrs. Estes and daughter by pressing them with pistols, plundered the house of portable articles of value.

A fiend broke into the house of an aged lady named Hill, near Dayton, on the night of the 27th ult., and after securing all the money in the place, brutally outraged the person of Mrs. Hill's grandaughter, aged thirteen years. The villain escaped.

The Newark Gas Company has issued a circular proposing to reduce the price of gas bills fifty cents per thousand cubic feet, provided all bill are paid monthly at the office of the company on or before the 12th day of the month succeeding that in which the gas was consumed.

Dr. Edward S. Plaympion, late of Madison, Lake county, who died recently at Hudson, Mich., aged seventy-three, was a member of the Committee on Education in the Ohio Legislature, which originated, drafted, perfected and polished the School laws of the State which established the township and district plan.

The Ohio State Board of Charities has elected Rev. A. G. Byers Secretary, at a salary of $1,200 a year. The Secretary is instructed to visit all jails, city prisons and infirmaries in Ohio, to be accompanied by at least two members of the Board, to examine and report as to the condition of the buildings and their occupants, with a view to bettering their condition.

Mrs. McMichael, aged eighty-one years, one of the pioneer settlers of Muskingum county, died at home in Highland township, one and a half miles north of New Concord, on Wednesday, 26th inst. Mrs. McMichael had lived in one house over a half century, and was, at the time of her death, the oldest resident of the township. Daniel Trace, who died on the 15th inst., was eighty-nine years old, and had lived in Highland sixty-five years.—*Zanesville Courier, 29th ult.*

General Hugh K. McConnell, of Greenville, waived an examination before United States Commissioner Young, of Dayton, on a charge of unlawfully opening United States mails. He was attorney for a lady in securing a pension for her son, killed in the army. It is alleged that when the check for the pension came, he fraudulently obtained the letter addressed to her and opened it, procured the check to be indorsed and then drew the money, but failed to account to her for the amount due her.

A postal card was received at the Rochester, New York, Postoffice, the other day, with the following address in German: "To my cousin who lives four miles from Rochester on a farm of forty acres, the cars runs through his land and he has ten red heifers."

The great pane of plate glass, the largest ever made in this country, which had been finished for exhibition at the Centennial Exhibition by the Star Glass Company at New Albany, Ind., is broken.

PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGIONS.

Letter from the Clarion District—Staging It—Activity of Development—Some Good Wells Coming In—Fatal Accident—Edinboro to be Organized as a Borough—The Proposed Narrow-Gauge Railroad.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

EDINBURG, CLARION COUNTY, May 6, 1876.

The journey by stage, from Emlenton to this place, is an experience which cannot fail to result in the hearty good wishes of the traveler for the speedy completion of the narrow-gauge railroad. The fare, at present, is a dollar, and, while the proprietors of the stages cannot possibly get very rich at such rates, the weary passenger feels that he has earned five dollars, at the lowest, from the bumps and jolting to which he has been subjected, in passing over roads for which nature has done but little and art decidedly less.

Edenburg is destined, for a time at least, to be a town of considerable importance. Of course the completion of the railroad from Emlenton will add materially to the amount of business done here. In this vicinity there is a large amount of fair producing territory, and great activity will be displayed in the development this season. The hotels are crowded and business generally is quite flourishing, all branches of trade being fairly represented.

Among recent strikes, in this district, G. Vanvlech's well, on the J. Sweitzer farm, struck the sand three days ago, and is doing in the neighborhood of fifty barrels a day.

Moon & Co.'s well, on the Moon farm, is producing about eight barrels.

On the J. Kiser farm, Leedom & Co.'s new well is now doing in the neighborhood of twenty-five barrels. Aiken & Miller's new well, on the same farm, is producing about ten barrels a day.

Hann & Co.'s new well, on the H. Kiser farm, is producing about twelve barrels a day. The Columbia Oil Company have a well drilling on this farm. They have recently purchased the entire property, and propose developing it this season.

On the J. A. Beck farm, Gray Brothers' new well is producing twelve barrels a day. S. G. Bayne's well, on this property, is doing a daily average of about twenty-five barrels. The new Stewart well, on the same farm, is producing in the neighborhood of fifteen barrels a day.

John McKay's well, on the Jacob Beale's farm, is doing an average of about twenty-five barrels daily.

On the Oxley farm, Pierce & Co.'s new well has been recently torpedoed, and is doing between sixty and seventy barrels a day. It will undoubtedly soon fall off in this amount of production.

Richardson's new well, on the Paul Black farm, has a daily average production of twenty-five barrels.

On the Gates farm, Marcus Haling's recent strike is doing at present in the neighborhood of fifty barrels a day.

S. G. Bayne's well, on the G. A. Berlin farm, struck the sand this week and will probably be good for a twenty barrel well.

On the H. Neeley farm, Wing & Wilbur's recent strike is producing a very small quantity of oil, and for all practical purposes might as well be a dry hole.

The Crawford well, on the King farm, is pumping in the neighborhood of ten barrels a day.

Strong & Firman's new well, on the Richey farm, is doing between eight and ten barrels daily.

On the George Delo farm, Delo & Harley's well, which struck the sand one day this week, is doing about eight barrels a day.

Jones & Co's new well, on the Jefferson furance tract, is pumping about six barrels a day. The Cross & Nicholson well, on the same property, is down about eleven hundred feet.

On Henry Kropp farm, Myers & Co's new well is producing, daily, about ten barrels.

Mellon & Co's new well, which came in recently at between fifty and sixty barrels, has fallen off to a daily average production of about fifteen barrels. The well is located on the Weller farm, and seven wells are at present drilling on this property.

On the Keating farm seven wells are drilling and in various stages of progress, at present.

The Reno Real Estate Company have recently purchased the S. Whitesell farm.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending at 7 A. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W W'R		CHANGE IN 24 HRS.		DIRECTION OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER.
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.		
Brownsville	6	5	−0	2	W.	Threat'ng
Brunswick	14	0	14	8	S. W.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	18	3	0	4	S. W.	Fair.
Cincinnati	18	3	−0	4	S. W.	Cloudy.
Davenport	13	0	10	8	S. W.	Fair.
Dubuque	16	0	..	..	S. W.	Cloudy.
Henderson	7	0	10	2	S. W.	Cloudy.
Freeport	4	10	−0	2	S. W.	Cloudy.